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THE GUARDIAN

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Homeless search rubble for missing families • World begins to respond to Bangladesh disaster

Shortages threaten cyclone survivors

From Amin Chowdhury in Dacca

Millions of people who survived last Friday's cyclone and tidal wave are now without food, safe drinking water, medicine or fuel in the coastal islands of Bangladesh.

Witnesses said that 72 hours after the tragedy many survivors are still searching for their families. Blasted bodies are floating in the Bay of Bengal and the rivers of the delta after the towering tidal bore swept over the islands, killing up to 15,000 people.

The disaster, one of the worst in Bangladesh's history, wiped out 7,500 people in Char Pir Baksh alone (also called Urrichar) a small island inhabited by 10,000, according to state-owned Bangladesh television last night.

Officials in the capital confirmed 3,000 other deaths from seven other badly hit islands. From Sudharam island in Backwash of disaster, page 21.

Noakhali district 1,000 bodies were recovered and in Sandwip, another big island on the southern coast, 500 bodies were found.

Rescue officials said that they have not yet been able to get boats or planes to some more distant islands, and the fate of their inhabitants is uncertain.

Officials in Dacca estimate that about 12,000 people, mostly fishermen, are missing. These people were fishing in the Bay of Bengal and in the rivers around the islands. Observers believe that most are dead.

Officials in Dacca are still trying to assess accurately the extent of damage. The cyclone and tidal waves hit the offshore islands in six south and south western districts of Bangladesh with a windspeed of 130 kilometres an hour and waves at times rising to 15 metres.

They destroyed over 400,000 houses, many roads, bridges, and culverts, and washed away coastal embankments, and shrimp cultivation centres in coastal villages, according to a preliminary estimate.

Unofficial sources and Bangladesh newspapers said: "The tragedy is equal in pro-



ADRIFT: A woman on higher ground with salvaged clothes mourns her lost family after the Bangladesh cyclone storm

Red Cross launches world-wide appeal for £1.4 million aid

From Iain Guest in Geneva

The Geneva-based League of Red Cross Societies launched an appeal yesterday among national Red Cross societies, for 4.5m Swiss francs (£1.4m) based on reports from Bangladesh that as many as 40,000 people may have died in the cyclone there. The league coordinates the work of 136 national Red Cross societies.

The Red Cross communications department said that as the worst hit by the cyclone in Bangladesh, it is now up to 100,000 people who have lost their homes and are in need of aid.

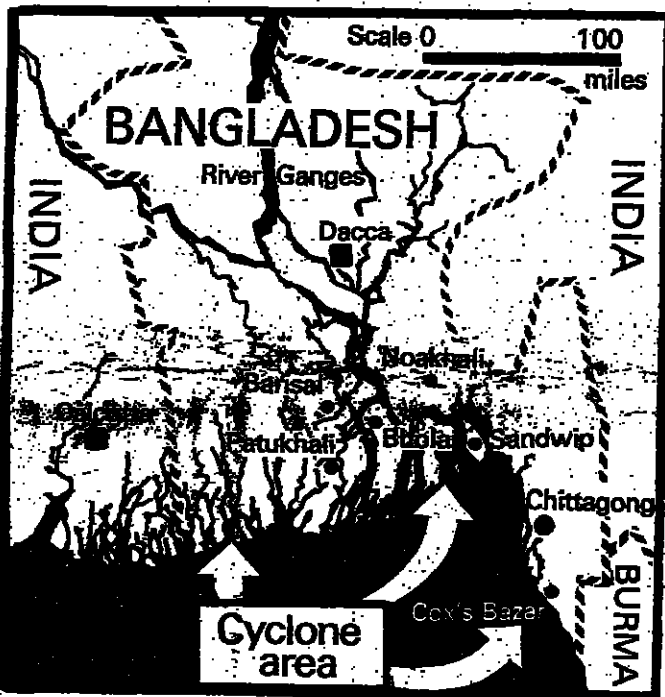
"Dwellings, crops, cattle and people in coastal areas and offshore islands have simply disappeared," said the communications department.

Yesterday morning Red Cross officials in Geneva managed to talk with their local counterparts in Dhaka. They reported flying over the delta and seeing the water wash with the corpses of animals and humans. The telephone line between Geneva and Dhaka then broke.

Communications yesterday with Bangladesh were extremely difficult, making officials here reluctant to speculate about the number who died.

Officials of Unctad, the United Nations Disaster Relief Organisation said yesterday that there had been no request from the Bangladesh government to launch an international appeal, but that any cash grants would be gratefully received.

Yesterday's Red Cross appeal asks for 1.3 million Swiss francs (£400,000) for emergency clothing, food, and medicine. The remaining 2.5 million francs (£850,000) would be spent on reconstruction, 400,000 francs is allocated to operating costs. Britain was reported to have offered an immediate £50,000 and the West German Red Cross said it was offering 300,000 marks (£80,000).



Agca disrupts shooting trial

From George Armstrong in Rome

The first day of the trial of three Bulgarians accused of plotting to kill the Pope was disrupted yesterday when Ali Agca, the prosecution's main witness, claimed that he was Jesus Christ.

Agca is serving a life sentence for shooting the Pope in May, 1981, and claims that three Bulgarians were his accomplices.

The prosecution's case for the so-called "Bulgarian Connection" rests solely on Agca's testimony.

In court yesterday the three judges had withdrawn to rule on legal technicalities which had arisen. Agca, Mr Sergei Antonov, the sole Bulgarian defendant present, and two other Turkish defendants were left in their separate cages.

As the photographers and cameramen focused on the man, Agca jumped to his feet and said in Italian: "I am Jesus Christ, and I announce the end of the world. You shall all be destroyed."

His words were greeted with some hilarity.

The two queries put to the court at the trial's opening were rejected by the three judges. The first was whether Mrs Anne Odre, a Polish-American tourist who was struck by one of Agca's bullets after it had passed through the Pope's stomach, could file a civil claim against the assassin.

The second question to be rejected was put by the Italian lawyer defending the two Bulgarians who are being tried in absentia. Both had been attached to the Bulgarian embassy in Rome at the time when Agca claims they coached him on how to carry off the Pope's assassination and then to escape.

Their Italian lawyer said they could not be tried as they held diplomatic immunity at the time of the crime. The public prosecutor, Mr Antonio Marin, asked the court: "Does an attempt on the Pope's life, even within what is understood as a diplomatic function?"

Mr Antonov was the first defendant to be brought to his cage. He appeared to be calm and in good health. He did not look at Agca, who was given the next cage and who stood looking confident and unblinking at the press corps.

Mr Antonov's lover, Ivanka, his sister, Tania, and his 14-year-old daughter, Anna, were part of the Bulgarian delegation given

Last bunker in wasteland of Sabra

Julie Flint, who yesterday became the first journalist into Sabra, tells of the last Palestinian stronghold.

After a week of Shi'ite attacks, Sabra looks much as it did after three months of Israeli bombardments in 1982.

"They want to fight," said Abu Ali. "They are good fighters and I think that if they stop fighting they will be killed."

An Amal spokesman, however, denied this. "Never, never, never," he said. "It is forbidden in Islam to kill a source noted with the official Israeli showed in this reason that this official was so angry when some foreign news organisation attempted to obtain copies of two photographs published in the local press - the first showing three gunmen leading two young Palestinians away at gunpoint. The second showed one of the same young men who had had his hands up, sprawled dead in one of the camp's main alleys."

"If we wanted we could finish this battle in 10 or 15 minutes," said Abu Ali. "But we don't want to kill them. We have asked them to go and they have refused. Only one Palestinian emerged during the night. A crowd of militiamen quickly surrounded the boy, screaming questions at him but not laying hands on him as he cowered in a doorway opposite the hospital."

"Palestinian," a curly-haired young Shi'ite flushed with the thrill of the chase said unnecessarily. "No good. All out. Palestinians, Israel, America, no good. Will die," he laughed.

Despite the continued exchanges of fire which seemed to indicate that there were more left in Sabra were holed up in

Ambulances save 14

Six Red Cross ambulances rescued 14 wounded Palestinians under fire from the Bourj Barajneh, Beirut, refugee camp yesterday but had to leave many others behind when Shi'ite Muslims and Palestinians guerrillas renewed their gun battle.

The evacuees, who included a woman in labour, were driven to hospitals in the Chouf mountains east of the capital which are controlled by the Druze, whose leader, Mr Walid Jumblatt, arranged yesterday's brief ceasefire.

Druze militiamen escorted the ambulances into the camp cause of the lack of medical which has been under heavy treatment.—AP

NEWS IN BRIEF

Drugs use curbed

THE number of prescriptions for some drugs classified in the Government's limited list has fallen substantially since April 1, according to a survey.

Pits review

THE MCA is to launch its most detailed pits review for 10 years as the first step towards a new Plan for Coal.

Gulf attacks

EIGHT times were reported hit on either side of the Gulf War border as Iraq and Iran stopped up air strikes.

Safe as houses

INDESTRUCTIBLE bed-sits of reinforced glass and plastic are planned for the inmates of Broadmoor. Page 4.

'Deeper' cuts

BENEFIT cuts for the poorest in the Government's welfare review will be more than twice the figure previously reported. Labour warned yesterday. Back page.

Poland's retreat

MORE than three years after the heyday of Solidarity, W.L. Webb returns to Poland and finds resistance in retreat. His series begins today on page 21.

Gorbachev gloom

THE Soviet leader, Mr Mikhail Gorbachev, told the former West German chancellor, Mr Willy Brandt, in Moscow yesterday that he was pessimistic about the Geneva arms talks, which resume this week. Page 6.

PGA play-off

PAUL WAY won the Whyte and Mackay PGA Championship at Wentworth yesterday when he beat Sandy Lyle on the third play-off hole. Page 27.

Punch-ups end holiday

By Seamus Milne

THE spring bank holiday turned out to be the third washed-out bank holiday weekend in a row as thousands of rain-soaked holiday-makers abandoned campsites, fairs and shows before lunch-time yesterday and jammed the roads home.

Reports on the south coast were hit by gales.

West Country coastguards were busy throughout the weekend rescuing wind-swept and sailors from capsize dinghies.

Yesterday also saw a grand finale to the traditional bank holiday weekend rampage, with Skene's police arresting 36 warring punks and skinheads.

In Bridgnorth, Shropshire, two policemen were injured and 12 people were arrested during fights involving a 200-strong motorcycle gang. West Mercia police said 40 officers were drafted in to deal with the gang who were apparently angered by the fact that the public houses were not to stay open all afternoon.

Aircraft firm to sell Stolport airline stake

By Michael Smith, Industrial Editor

Control of Brymon Airways, the small airline at the centre of London's new mini airport in the docklands, is expected to change hands shortly in a deal running into many millions of pounds.

The Canadian aircraft manufacturer, de Havilland Corporation, is negotiating to sell its controlling 75 per cent share stake. Brymon boasts assets worth around £10 million, and is believed to be making useful profits.

However, the take-over terms would have to reflect the dramatic growth in the airline which is expected to follow the start of the docklands airport's operations in 1987.

Informal talks have been going on for some time with several interested parties, but the negotiations will assume added urgency after last week's decision to approve the mini airport by the Environment Secretary, Mr Patrick Jenkin.

Brymon and the builders, Mowlem have been the sponsors of the airport — known as Stolport because it will use specialist short take-off and landing aircraft — which promises to treble Brymon in size over the next few years.

Brymon, led by an ex-British Airways executive, Mr Charles Stuart, currently handles 160,000 passengers a year and the airline promises to be one of the principal operators at the Stolport, which should be handling one million passengers a year by 1990.

Senior executives from de Havilland visited Brymon over the weekend and the sale of shares could be hurried through.

The Canadians are anxious to sell the 75 per cent stake in Brymon to improve their chances of selling the specialist 50-seater Dash 7 aircraft to other airlines using the new Stolport.

The four-engined Dash 7 offers the unique capacity to take off and land over very short distances and this makes it the ideal choice for the airport.

Through-out Scotland more than 7,000 teachers at 700 schools will be on strike this week.

Strike reaches island classroom

By Andrew Mearns, Education Staff

The primary school at Vatersay, in the Outer Hebrides, will close today as its entire teaching staff — Mrs Mary MacNeil — starts a three-day strike.

That means that 15 children will have an unscheduled break — and Mrs MacNeil's familiar face will be absent from the ferry-boat Queen of the Waves, making the often wild crossing from the neighbouring island of Barra.

This is the first time she will be joining the stoppages called by the Educational Institute of Scotland to back its demand for an independent salaries review.

In the island of Vatersay (pop. 80) Mrs MacNeil will strike her blow without too much anxiety about the reaction of parents, whose children she has taught for six years.

She said: "It doesn't cause any problems, really. The teacher says the school is closed nobody objects. It is such a small community there are no questions asked."

Seven primary schools with 15 teachers on four islands that will be affected by strike don't think that three days off

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Concern at rate of hiring from Whitehall

By Richard Norton-Taylor

The Ministry of Defence has contracted out work at weapons testing ranges to the American conglomerate, RCA. The company is responsible for checking instruments and monitoring performance of weapons at Kirkcubright and West Freugh in Scotland.

It is expected to be the prime candidate as the ministry looks for private firms to carry out similar operations at Larkhill on Salisbury Plain and at the Peninsula and Aberporth ranges in west Wales.

The ranges are run by the Royal Armament Research and Development Establishment, Brigadier John O'Connor, who recently retired from a senior post in the organisation, has just taken up a new job with RCA. The ministry recently announced that it intended to hire out the work of the naval dockyards at Rosyth and Devonport to private firms.

These are two of the most recent instances of several hundred armed forces officers and senior civil servants who every year take up jobs in companies, especially in the defence field, where their intimate knowledge of Whitehall is a valuable asset. It is a growing practice — likely to be given impetus by the Government's privatisation policy — and one that is worrying MPs of all parties.

Mr Terence Higgins, chairman of the Commons Treasury and Civil Service Committee and a former Conservative Treasury minister, plans to raise in the Commons the Government's refusal to tighten up rules covering a practice which in the view of his committee threatens to undermine public confidence in the integrity and impartiality of the Civil Service.

The frustration shared by all members of the Commons committee at the Government's attitude led to angry exchanges last week between MPs, Lord Gower, minister responsible for the Civil Service, and Sir Robert Armstrong, Cabinet Secretary and official head of the Home Civil Service.

The committee is angry that the Government rejected its proposal that the maximum two-year delay which could be imposed on a senior official taking up a post in the private sector should be extended to five years.

Unless the committee's main recommendations were accepted, the balance between the need to protect individual freedom and to avoid corrupt or improper conduct, or suspicion of such conduct, would be seriously upset, Mr Higgins said.

But Lord Gower brushed aside charges of complacency and made it plain that, far from controlling the practice, the Government wanted to encourage it.

The Ministry of Defence accounts for over 75 per cent of applications for permission to take on private sector jobs. The number who have left the ministry for the private sector — mainly for defence-related companies — increased from 141 in 1980 to 400 in 1982 and 680 last year.

The most notable recent example is the appointment of Sir Frank Cooper, former permanent secretary at the Ministry of Defence, as chairman of the defence contractor, United Scientific Holdings. He replaces Mr Peter Levene, appointed earlier this year to head the ministry's arms procurement agency.

Lord Gower, who said that defence was a special case, conceded that Sir Frank's knowledge of the inter-relationship between government and defence companies would be valuable to United Scientific Holdings.

The Government argues that Mr Levene's knowledge of defence companies would be valuable to the defence manufacturers' Association — will be useful to the ministry in its attempt to make them more competitive. But his first appearance before the Commons public accounts committee a fortnight ago suggests that it is not so simple.

MPs told Mr Levene that the Comptroller and Auditor-General, Parliament's financial watchdog, and the Treasury had asked in November 1982 how much defence companies had been spending to supply the Government with weapons. The information was not given until last month, and even then the firms did not give all details asked for.

As a result, Whitehall and the Commons had to rely on the good faith of the Defence Review Board, which has close connections with the defence industry, to judge whether the profit target agreed for the industry was a proper one.

The Government's privatisation policy and the widening gap between public sector pay and the rates offered by electronics and defence companies is encouraging more civil servants to the private sector. The exodus of skilled staff, especially computer operators, from GCHQ has already led to a situation where work in the intelligence-gathering centre is being privatised, with former GCHQ staff doing the same job as before but on contract and enjoying a higher salary than their former colleagues.

NCB plans sweeping review in new Plan for Coal

By Peter Hetherington

Northern Labour Correspondent

The National Coal Board will shortly begin a sweeping review of its operations to assess the size and structure of the industry and future market possibilities.

Area directors will be asked to examine the potential of their individual coalfields as the first stage in preparing a new Plan for Coal, which should be ready for presentation to the Government by the autumn. It will be the most detailed examination of the industry in 10 years.

Present cutbacks, which would lead to the loss of 20,000 jobs this year, are seen by the board as only an immediate response to over-capacity — coupled with the aftermath of the year-long pit strike — pending a more thorough review.

The new plan will be essentially less precise than the last Plan for Coal, written after the 1974 miners' strike, in a world of crisis, when the National Union of Mineworkers had a sympathetic government's ear.

The latest document will set out a range of markets, from 90 million to well over 100 million tonnes annually.

It will outline declining, older workings; detail new capacity needed by investment in existing collieries or in new developments and set out the

technological advances towards greater automation and higher underground productivity. It will also weigh the economic attractiveness of new coalfield developments — four large projects in Yorkshire and the Midlands are under appraisal — against their environmental disadvantages for the countryside.

The board is aware that coalfield plans provoke considerable and often hostile reactions. It wanted three mines in the Vale of Belvoir coalfield in Leicestershire but was granted permission for only one at Ashby, where they sink contracts will probably be let this week. Although the first development coal is expected by 1990, production will not

begin until 1993, when around 1,100 men will produce 2.2 million tonnes of coal a year.

Next month the board will start requesting approval for another large project in Warwickshire, to produce 3 million tonnes a year with 1,000 men. It will circulate a consultative document to local councils and other interested parties as the first stage towards gaining planning permission.

Three other development coalfields have been identified: North Ouse, between York and Boroughbridge, in North Yorkshire; East Yorkshire, South of the large Kellingley pit; and a large site at Witham, near Newark in Nottinghamshire.

Further in the future, a large site at Cammerley, in Dumfriesshire, is said by coal geologists to show great promise.

The new Plan for Coal, while outlining "projects" in order of priority, will leave open the issue of financing. It seems certain that the Government will raise the question of seeking private capital as soon as possible.

Senior Coal Board management believes that excellent progress could be made as productivity, as the Government presides, the NCB to move at least towards a break-even point.

At present, most coal fields operate for just over two shifts a day. The board would like to see three-shift working, which would mean faces becoming exhausted sooner. But the secret would then shift to development, one senior official said.

For the new plans to be successful, senior officials acknowledge that they will have to begin talking to the unions about the industry's prospects as soon as possible.

"We have to find some mechanism of sharing the unions' thinking to a situation where they are prepared to accept the inevitability that some collieries must close at the same time others will regenerate," the official added.

"They have got to give a bit, and we have to give a bit," he said.

The board dismisses claims by the union that peripheral coalfields — in Scotland, North-east and South Wales — will inevitably be run down in the short term.

Officials say there is no reason why sound economic plans cannot be produced for all areas. Provided that productivity improvements can be made, markets should exist for coal from most areas, they say.

As a token of good faith, two large national workshops — at Ashington, Northumberland, and Tredregar, South Wales — will start in June for the foreseeable future, although there was pressure for closure because they were considered to be out on a limb.

By Patrick Wintour

Cutting the wages of Britain's lowest paid will not increase employment, the TUC claims in its formal submission to the Government's proposed abolition of the wages council.

The submission claims that abolishing the councils, which provide minimum wages for 2.75 million lowest paid workers, is part of a general government employment strategy designed to "create a two-tier labour market with an ever-growing gap between the high productivity areas, suffering from poverty wages and subject to insecurity and exploitation."

Since the present Government took office unemployment on official figures has risen from 1.3 million to 3.4 million. The rise is due to cuts in output and demand, and not to workers pricing themselves out of jobs, the TUC states.

The submission points out: "Hourly labour costs in the UK manufacturing industry are below every other European country. Unit labour costs in real terms and measured in common currency terms fell by 10 per cent between 1979 and 1982."

Moreover, real wage cuts had occurred among Britain's lowest paid — the section of the workforce most covered by wages councils. For instance, male manual workers aged 15 to 20 had suffered a real pay cut of 3 per cent in the last four years.

The TUC cites evidence published by the Department of Employment in the past two months that wages councils have not affected employment prospects in the industries they cover. A DoE study of the retail trades wages council found that statutory minimum wages had no independent employment effect.

The TUC admits that a similar DoE study of the clothing industry wages council had found a relationship between councils' pay rates and employment, but the model breaks down after 1979 and is incapable of explaining employment trends over the last six years.

The TUC report concludes that the Government's consultative document "fails to bring forward any evidence that wages councils had hindered job creation. Indeed, if anything, the evidence shows the opposite."

Denying that wages councils represent an unfair burden on the mainly small businesses supposedly covered by wages councils, the TUC points out that the retail trade, hotel industry, and licensed trade together employ more than two million of the 2.75 million wages council workers, and that these industries are covered by giant firms.

For instance, more than half the public house staff covered by the Licensed Non-Residential Wages Council are employed in managed houses, and more than two-thirds of which are owned by six big brewery groups.

By John Carvel

Political Correspondent

The Tribune group of Labour MPs is starting to plan for the shadow cabinet elections in an attempt to avoid a repetition of the routing of the left in last year's Parliamentary Labour Party ballot.

Leaders are being put out to the public to suggest the possibility of running a common slate in this year's elections, which will be held immediately after the summer recess.

Last year the Campaign group of about 40 MPs ran its own slate, the Tribune group of about 60 MPs left individuals to stand on their own without formal backing. The result was a defeat for left candidates with the exception of Mr Michael Meacher and Mr Stan Orme.

The view in the Tribune group now seems to be that they made a tactical mistake and that work to organise a better outcome for the left should begin as soon as possible. It is being pointed out that a post in a Labour shadow cabinet has usually in the past been a passport to a Cabinet job after Labour has won a general election.

Mr David Winnick, chairman of the Tribune group, said yesterday: "Everyone, I think, recognises that it was a pretty disastrous showing last year for the left. It is now very much a matter for those on the left in the PLP to decide what should be done this year. But no final decision has been taken at this stage."

Since there is some cross-membership of the two left groups, their combined membership is less than 90 out of a PLP total of 208. By working together and attracting other support for some individuals they might hope to win five or six shadow cabinet places.

By David Winnick

learning last year's lesson

David Winnick: learning last year's lesson

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Potholing team heads for deepest China

By David Rose

A TEAM of British cave explorers is to search for the deepest natural cavity in the world, in the first of a series of expeditions to the western potholes have been allowed to make to the Chinese mainland.

For team leader Mr Andy Kavis, a Hull-based plastics company director, and his deputy, Dr Tony Waltham, a lecturer at Trent Polytechnic, the trip is the culmination of 10 years' planning and careful cultivation of contacts.

While the Chinese opened their borders to mention cave exploration five years ago, they have prevented access to the secrets beneath the land.

Yet China has more potential for long and deep cave systems than any other country, since vast tracts are made of cavernous limestone — most of them virtually unexamined.

The expedition, which will leave Britain in November, will involve close liaison between the British cave explorers and the Chinese, who will be introduced to many of the new, high-technology techniques used in cave exploration in Europe.

Mr Kavis and Dr Waltham have already visited some areas to be studied, and have established close contact with Professor Yuan Zhang, of the Karst Institute of Guilin, who visited Britain last year and discussed details of the expedition.

Although Guilin, a high solid limestone plateau rent by deep gorges where the water entering the caves high above re-emerges into daylight, offers the greatest potential for unexplored caverns, the expedition will spend time in the caves of the famous "lower karst" region around Guilin.

This area, 500 miles up the Pearl River north-west of Hong Kong, is one of the world's most beautiful landscapes, with a cluster of huge rock towers springing from the riverside plain, many containing caverns which are among the largest in the world.

Mr Kavis said yesterday that the expedition was "a great step forward into another fascinating phase of China's development," and he hoped that it would open up an exciting future of co-operation between British and Chinese explorers.

The UN has agreed to a compact between the United States and the Marshall Islands government, giving the 35,000 inhabitants some self-government but the US continued use of missile bases and sole rights in defence.

Opposition is increasing in the Marshalls to the compact's terms: giving financial compensation for nuclear contamination but taking away the rights of the people of Bikini and other contaminated islands to sue the US in their courts. Several multi-million dollar suits are pending.

Greenpeace's evacuation of the Rongelap people brought new attention to the issue of nuclear contamination and radiation-related illnesses among islanders.

The US has claimed that the Rongelap atoll is no more radioactive than Denver, and that Greenpeace and the islanders have overemphasised the problem.

Mr Steve Sawyer, Greenpeace's campaign director, said the Rainbow Warrior, which is carrying out the evacuation, is carrying out the evacuation of the Rongelap atoll, which is no more radioactive than Denver, and that Greenpeace and the islanders have overemphasised the problem.

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Gaol for 36 Greenham women

By a Correspondent

Thirty-six women were yesterday jailed for seven days after being convicted of breaching Ministry of Defence bylaws at the Greenham Common missile base.

The 36 refused to tell magistrates at Newbury, Berkshire, who they were or where they lived. When they were each fined £25 for trespassing on the air base they refused to pay. The magistrates ordered 22 women to be remanded in custody in police cells for

seven days in lieu of the fines. Inspector Philip Gulliford of Newbury police said that the women would be taken in police vans to stations throughout the Thames Valley.

Fifty-eight women peace protesters yesterday appeared before special courts at Newbury, accused of trespassing under recently approved military bylaws governing the cruise missile base. They had all been arrested on Saturday night.

Most of the remaining 22 women who appeared yesterday, had their cases adjourned to another date after agreeing to confirm their names and addresses. Some paid their fines.

Four magistrates sat in two special courts for five hours while Ministry of Defence prosecutors told how the women had been arrested when more than 150 broke through the perimeter fence.

Another 41 women peace campaigners are expected to appear before another special court at Newbury today.

The Republics are angry that the status quo clause has been ignored at Bedwas colliery, South Wales, and elsewhere where miners have been quickly transferred to other pits even though closure is contested. The NCB claims that the old closure agreement has been temporarily revoked because of the crisis in the industry after the year-long strike.

The NCB has broken off talks designed to establish a new colliery review procedure involving an independent non-binding appeals committee. The NCB had agreed to the principle of an independent committee last October, as the price for persuading the deputy to call off a planned strike, but says further talks are impossible while the deputies take industrial action.

By Penny Chertton

Political indoctrination in schools should be made illegal, and a new body set up to act as a watchdog on colleges, according to a report published today.

The report, Education and Indoctrination, also calls for a ban on teaching politically contentious subjects like "peace studies to the danger-ists. It proposes an amendment to the 1944 Education Act which would enable education authorities to sack teachers who were found guilty of indoctrinating their pupils.

The authors of the report are Professor Roger Scruton, reader in philosophy at Birkbeck College, London University; Angela Gill-Jones, a political researcher and a barrister; and Dr Dennis O'Keefe, senior lecturer in the sociology of education at the Polytechnic of North London.

Ms Gill-Jones is also a member of the National Council of Women and Families for Defence, an organisation headed by Lady Olga Maitland, which has been critical of the CND.

By Jean Stead

Scottish Correspondent

Mr Jim Brooks, Labour leader of Monklands district council in Stirling, said yesterday that the council was determined to revoke the licence under which asbestos is being dumped at a tip at Glenboig, Coatbridge, regardless of whether the tip is a "safe" or "unsafe" site.

The Control of Pollution Act, 1974, empowers a local authority to revoke a licence if it considers there is a danger to public health.

Mr Brooks said the contractors have been asked to suspend operations as a gesture of goodwill until the Secretary of State had responded to a public inquiry.

Mr Brooks said that if necessary the council would change the rules so that only local refuse could be dumped at the tip. "We didn't even know the asbestos was being moved here until a few weeks ago, and then only through the press. The tip was never intended for dumping on this scale and we don't regard it as safe."

The asbestos comes from the submarine base at Faslane, 40 miles away, and is being cleared by the Ministry of Defence. It is intended to dump some 300,000 tonnes at a disused clay mine. The council has asked Mr Younger to hold

the Council's request for an inquiry. But the contractors, Shanks and McEwen, say they will not do this unless the Ministry of Defence instructs them to stop. The ministry says it does not intend to interfere between council and contractors.

Local women last week held a sit-down protest on the road in front of the tip and had to be moved on by police. Three public meetings were held last week.

Last year Monklands council succeeded in stopping dumping of contaminated waste from a Glasgow hospital at the tip.

● George Younger (right): yet to rule on inquiry

By Penny Chertton

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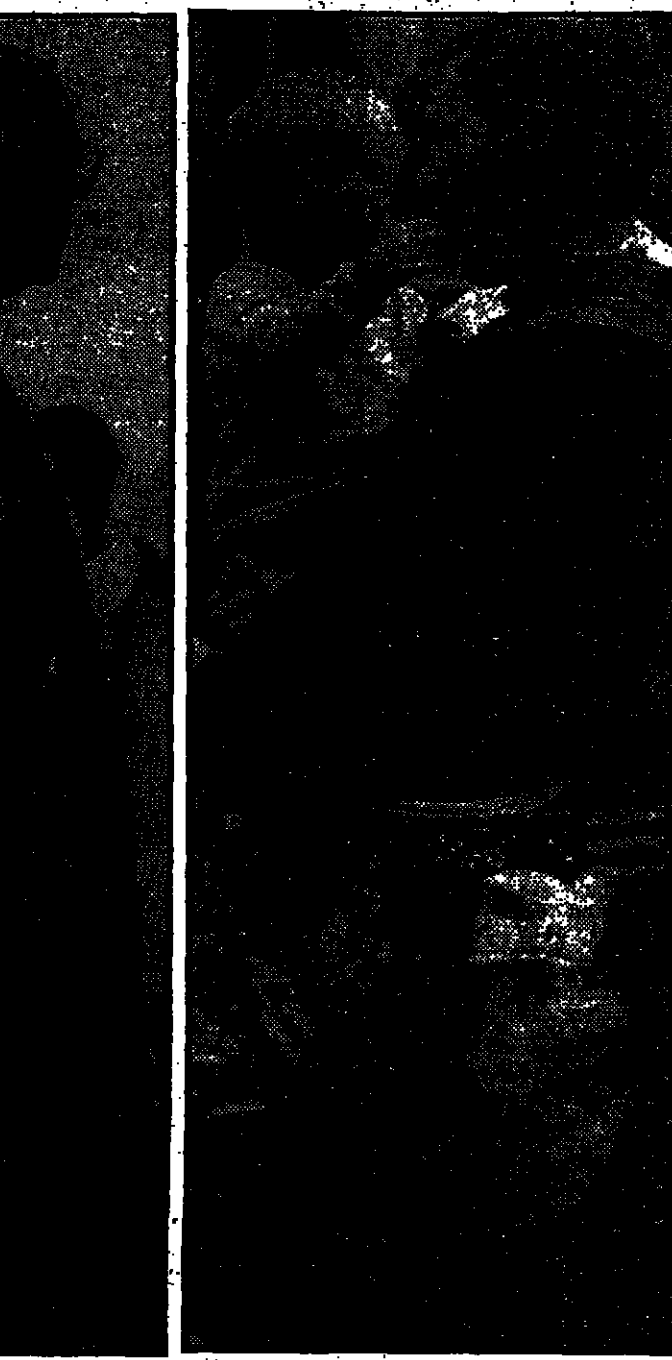
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Spreading the message: The Rev. Alfred Willets was festooned with badges yesterday when he joined 2,000 members of Christian CND to protest outside the Ministry of Defence in London. James Wood, aged four, meanwhile found safety (right) in the arms of Brother Keith of the Society of St Francis. Pictures by Graham Turner

Council pledges to prevent asbestos dumping regardless of Scottish Secretary's attitude

By Jean Stead

Scottish Correspondent

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Plans to attract private housing and commercial development reflect public spending cuts, reports Geoff Andrews



The statue of the Shropshire Giant (right) takes an Olympian view of whatever fate may befall the lake in Town Park

Park under threat from themes and variations

A LARGE slice of parkland which is the centrepiece of a Midlands new town is being offered to developers for executive housing and a theme park.

The housing, on five sites around the edge of the 450-acre Town Park at Telford, Shropshire, will occupy many of the finest positions in the park, with two areas overlooking popular lakes.

The 83-acre recreation site, which includes another lake more than a quarter of a mile long, may also involve an area set aside for a BMX bike track for local children. A week ago Telford Tornadoes, the club which wants to develop the track, was given planning permission for the site for the next five years.

The local council's planning committee did not know that the track was involved in the proposals although a brochure showing it had been sent to potential developers as long ago as March by Telford Development Corporation.

The council promised a fortnight ago to provide earth-moving equipment to help Telford Tornadoes with preparation of the site so long as they finance the rest of the site.

Because of special procedures governing development in new towns, it is unlikely that either the housing or the park scheme will lead to a public inquiry. Together they could take up to 20 per cent of the Town Park out of free public use, claim local opponents. They might also cut off access to the most popular parts for many people living nearby.

Proposals for some kind of commercial development of a part of the park have been common knowledge in the town for over a year. Lord Northfield, chairman of the development corporation, has spoken warmly of the plan for a mini-Alton Towers—a reference to the large theme park in Staffordshire.

In fact, the brochure sent to potential developers but not sent to council committee which deals with planning procedures, or publicised widely—shows that a much larger area than has been considered before is being taken into the plan.

This includes the town's open air theatre; a children's fairytale playground, built as a Youth Opportunity Scheme project and opened only last year; the Bandway lake, popular with fishermen who have cleared and restocked its waters; a

steam tramway; and a site laid out for a pitch and putt golf course.

The brochure invites submissions from commercial investors and points out that the nearby M54 motorway means that the West Midlands conurbation as far as Coventry is within an hour's drive.

Behind the scheme lies the need to reduce spending in the new town in line with cuts being imposed on local authorities. Reductions in Telford have already slashed the level of public housing and turned attention towards building for private sale.

Plans to take a large part of town park out of free public use are part of these economies, partly because the development corporation is due to be wound up.

Mr Michael Osborn, deputy chairman of the corporation, says that about £2 million had been spent on the park. Because of limits on funding, alternative ways had to be found to bring in additional attractions and continue the scheme. Enclosures would be limited, and the BMX track would not be taken over, although it is in the development area.

One of the housing sites, already pegged out and advertised for sale, occupies the best sites around the banks of a tree-lined lake at the south of the park.

The issue of private housing on the park, which the development corporation has said would raise less than £200,000, has been a matter of contention locally for about 18 months. A small but vocal group, HOOP ('Hands Off Our Park'), is canvassing opposition to this and to the theme park idea. Its secretary, Mrs Joan Noel, who moved to the town with her family 13 years ago from Walton on Thames, says that the park was a significant factor in persuading them to move.

Mrs Jo Hill, wife of a local vicar, who chairs the group, points to the minimal return for the schemes. "Considering how little they are getting back and the amount of other housing sites ready for development, it seems crazy."

"By the time they take account of the road they have built on the site, there will be no money in it and no savings either. Obviously the park is expensive to run. But if the cash is short it would be better to let more of it go to wilderness than to keep taking bites out of the best bits."

Bypass bill is deplored

By Geoff Andrews

An attempt to overturn the decision of a committee of MPs and peers on a bypass route would be an "iniquitous manipulation of the law", it was claimed yesterday.

The Open Spaces Society, which led a number of environmental groups in a successful £50,000 protest over plans to build the A30 Okehampton bypass through a medieval deer park in the Dartmoor national park, yesterday deplored the attempt by a local MP, Sir Peter Mills, and 100 other Conservatives, to seek a confirming bill to overturn the decision of a committee of MPs and peers convened to hear the case.

The Department of Transport is still considering its response to the committee decision.

cultural land to the north of the town.

"Such a bill would be unprecedented and an iniquitous manipulation of the law," said Miss Kate Ashbrook, secretary of the Open Spaces Society. "We deplore attempts to steamroller the independent jurisdiction of a committee set up by Parliament."

"Instead of trying to subvert democratic procedures, MPs should press Government to proceed with a northern route outside the national park, as the committee recommended."

Miss Ashbrook added: "It has cost the objectors £50,000 to present their case to the committee, but we shall save Okehampton Park whatever the cost."

After a 12-day hearing they decided in April that the road should not go ahead through the park but be built on agricultural land.

Low pay 'drives midwives out of the profession'

By Penny Charleston

Midwifery is suffering an acute staff shortage, with only a quarter of trained midwives working in the profession.

The Royal College of Midwives, which represents most of the country's 27,000 practising midwives, is writing to every MF this week, explaining why 80,000 trained in the profession are not using their skills.

The director of labour relations at the RCM, Mr Michael Hill, wants the Government to increase midwives' pay by about 50 per cent.

About 16 per cent of vacancies are unfilled and the RCM says that the national shortage would be 24 per cent if scaling levels were more realistic.

Practising midwives earn less during their 18 months' specialised training than other nurses and, once qualified still lag behind because their counterparts will almost certainly have been promoted to sister level.

If a nurse spends a year training to be a health visitor, she not only earns more than a midwife while training, but earns a minimum of £7,578 a year after qualifying, compared with £5,388 for a midwife, says Mr Hill.

Lorraine Aquilana and Jacqui Payne are student midwives at Liverpool Maternity Hospital and they are seriously considering not practising the profession once their training is complete.

"All our former colleagues are now sisters and are earning much more than we are or will earn if we decide to use our midwifery skills," said Miss Payne.

Sheila McIlroy, an RCM labour relations officer, estimates that the Government, the health service, and the taxpayer are losing about £20,000 for each trained midwife not practising.

The Prime Minister is currently considering the recommendations of the nurses' pay review body and a statement is expected next month.

Greta Balfour, a former midwife who is now a labour relations officer at the RCM, says of the drop-out rate: "If there were no public demand for the midwives then it wouldn't matter perhaps, but the whole trend is away from medical intervention and most mothers and their partners really want midwives in preference to doctors."

Mrs Balfour suggested that, if mothers-to-be knew how seriously short of midwives the NHS was they might think twice about agreeing to stay in hospital.

"The assumption is that if you are in hospital then you are going to be able to receive expert care if you need it. But in some instances you might well be better off going home Hospital and staying in bed with a telephone at your side to summon help in the form of a trained midwife if you really need it."

Pictures by Denis Thorpe

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	35	£9,699	£13,271	£37,465
	49	£4,702	£4,973	£7,781
£15	18	£30,105	£58,902	£361,253
	35	£14,858	£20,329	£57,392
	49	£7,203	£7,618	£11,919
£20	18	£40,557	£79,393	£473,209
	35	£20,017	£27,387	£77,320
	49	£9,704	£10,263	£16,067
£25	18	£51,010	£99,806	£595,175
	35	£25,176	£34,446	£97,248
	49	£12,205	£12,508	£20,195
£30	18	£61,463	£119,530	£717,167
	35	£30,335	£41,505	£117,175
	49	£14,706	£15,553	£24,333

This example shows the amount of life cover available in this plan at the time of payment. The actual amount of life cover available will vary according to your own circumstances. The actual growth rate achieved over the last 10 years is 10.5%. Actual values shown are for a male, non-smoker, in good health, and are based on the 1984 rates. Growth rate will vary according to your own circumstances.

YOUR CASH VALUE				
Monthly Contribution	Male Age	8% growth	14% growth	14% growth
£10	18	£19,517	£116,901	£116,901
	35	£5,785	£16,523	£16,523
	49	£1,465	£2,351	£2,351
£15	18	£29,901	£179,104	£179,104
	35	£8,863	£28,312	£28,312
	49	£2,245	£3,602	£3,602
£20	18	£40,281	£241,278	£241,278
	35	£11,940	£34,101	£34,101
	49	£3,024	£4,852	£4,852
£25	18	£50,656	£303,482	£303,482
	35	£15,018	£42,990	£42,990
	49	£3,804	£5,103	£5,103
£30	18	£61,031	£365,686	£365,686
	35	£18,095	£51,680	£51,680
	49	£4,583	£6,353	£6,353

*All guaranteed amounts of insured fund management charges.

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Better life planned for patients in plastic bed-sits

David Hencke on an experiment at Broadmoor that could change the image of Britain's mental hospitals

BRITAIN'S 1,600 top security mental patients will have a new lifestyle by the 21st century if plans for new accommodation at Broadmoor in Berkshire receive government approval soon.

The plan is to replace dozens of cramped wards in the country's three Victorian secure hospitals with indestructible bed-sitters made of reinforced glass and plastic.

At the same time the latest technology will ensure that slippery, high security walls will replace their grim Victorian counterparts. Television surveillance will replace the jangling bunches of keys which make the nurses look like the poor house gaolers of a Charles Dickens novel.

New investment will also mean that swimming pools, indoor sports centres, workshops, and superb hospital facilities will be available for people committed by the courts to remain there.

Broadmoor will open its own museum, with memories of people committed there dating back to 1863 and a fine collection of paintings by a Victorian murderer, Richard Dadd.

A start in changing the lifestyle of patients had been made by opening the £32 million Park Lane secure hospital in Liverpool. Com-

misioned in the 1960s, it allows many of its patients, including some transferred from Broadmoor, to have their own rooms.

But it is the plans for Broadmoor and Rampton and Moss Side, now before the Treasury, which are expected to have the most impact.

The key to the change is a British invention with a Crown patent ineligibly called the GRP room — GRP standing for glass-reinforced plastic.

The GRP room is basically a bed-sitter in which everything is made out of a giant mould and is indestructible. Coupled with the use of glass which is shatter-proof and bomb-proof Broadmoor believes that there is nothing that a violent patient could do to damage himself or the institution.

The finished product is believed by Dr John Hamilton, Broadmoor's medical director, to be indestructible as well as pleasing to the eye.

The room consists of a bed moulded to the floor, bookshelves and a desk moulded into the wall; a moulded wardrobe, lavatory and wash basin. Lights can be controlled from outside, and patients can be observed through a small window. Facilities include power points for electric razors, TV, radio, stereo and video recorders.

Broadmoor refused to allow the prototype room to be photographed and is reluctant to discuss the cost of providing nearly 400 of these rooms as part of a rebuilding programme.

The reasons are that they fear being attacked from all sides once it is announced.



Dr John Hamilton, Broadmoor's medical director, who wants the hospital to be more comfortable

critics from the right are expected to lambast them for providing "luxury" facilities for violent patients such as Peter Sutcliffe, the Yorkshire Ripper. Welfare and civil rights organisations such as Mind, the national association for mental health, are expected to complain about wasting public money on providing facilities in places which they believe

should be closed rather than rebuilt.

Dr Hamilton believes, however, that the new rooms will play an important part in changing the therapy and environment for the most disturbed, depressed, and violent patients.

The new rooms will mean the end of the padded cell, in future patients will stay in their rooms, since they

will be unable to damage anything except their belongings.

Once security has been tightened on the outside, Dr Hamilton intends to relax it inside the hospital so that patients have more freedom of movement and there is less obtrusive surveillance.

At present, nurses carrying walkie-talkies count patients everywhere they go, and lock

every door behind them.

The emphasis is to be on rehabilitation, with the psychiatrist giving away some of his power, and authority to the psychologists.

So psychologists are increasingly concentrating on basic social skills training — trying to rebuild the lives of severely disturbed individuals — people who are not dangerous but who can cope with normality and do simple things such as going into shops and cafes.

The psychologists are also providing courses for basic sex education. Many a convicted murderer and rapist, including some who have raped and killed innocent women, have not been able to cope with normality or even talking to the opposite sex.

As one of the Broadmoor staff explained: "Often their sex and basic experience of sex is some horrendous crime. We find later that they have difficulty even talking to a girl in the library."

The most hopeful sign at Broadmoor is that the number of patients is falling.

Two years ago it was well over 500; now it is below 300 and is expected to drop to 400 before the end of the decade. Latest figures show that the average stay is about six years, and many former patients start new lives in their late thirties or early forties.

If the rebuilding of Broadmoor is allowed to go ahead, Dr Hamilton hopes that the hospital will be far more comfortable than it is today.

Unions winning fight for political levy

By Patrick Wintour, Labour Staff

Unions fear that the political fund ballots required by legislation would lead to the breaking of the historic link between the Labour Party and the trade unions.

The print union Sogat '82 and the steel union BSFO have voted overwhelmingly in favour of retaining their political funds and the signs are that most of the other 38 unions yet to ballot will follow suit.

The absence of any coherent opposition within unions to retaining the fund is clearly a factor, as is the indifference of the tabloid press. Similarly, the Conservative trade union organisation has been given no reason to interfere.

But equally important to the results so far has been the professionalism and effort the unions themselves have devoted to winning the ballots.

The 'National' Communications Union (NCU), which has just completed its workplace balloting and expects a big yes vote to be organising its campaign over a year ago. Mr John Golding, the union's political officer and Labour MP for Newcastle-under-Lyme, estimates that the union has spent £400,000 on the campaign.

Members of the union's political fund management committee began talking to the union's regional committee a year ago asking them what form of campaign would be most effective. Mr Golding said that a very clear picture emerged.

"The branch reps kept on saying you must not fight an ideological campaign, you must instead fight it on the theme of the need for a voice in parliament."

"The branches insisted that the way to persuade people in our union is not send out a circular from head office. The people who can persuade members are the branch activists. They are generally people who are felt to be trustworthy. They have dealt with the members' compensation, case or hardship in a time of trouble at work."

As a result the union set up 90 area co-ordinators, responsible for the political fund campaign in their region. Mr Golding admits that during the winter, with the miners' strike still on and some disappointing polls, his chief task was to convince the co-ordinators that the campaign could be won.

Each area co-ordinator was responsible for 30 to 40 local activists whose task it was to distribute literature and act as "local persuaders."

The NCU's campaign has tackled the sensitive issue of Labour Party affiliation by arguing that "the ballot has absolutely nothing to do with the Labour Party, but is about the union's right to campaign."

The union's leaflets point out that the question to be answered on the ballot "is about whether we have political objectives, not what those objectives are. The ballot determines whether we have a fund."

In common with other unions, the NCU has made much of the change in the definition of political objective found in the Trade Union Act which covers unions' political funds. The new wording makes it unlawful for a union to use its general fund to conduct a campaign which taken as a whole, seeks to persuade a person not to vote for a political party.

The NCU has seized on this in its ballot literature to claim that if the union voted against a political fund it would not be able to campaign on any industrial issues.

The union's main campaign poster takes up the theme by arguing that it is impossible to make the distinction between the industrial and political issues that the Government seeks to draw.

Finally, the campaign points out that dissenters still have the right to confront Mr Golding's claim: "As trade unionists we found that one of the most powerful arguments we had was the simple point that no-one should deny his colleague the right to pay the political levy by voting to abolish the fund altogether."

Councils must buy back faulty houses

By Geoff Andrews

Councils all over Britain face having to buy and repair faulty homes purchased by tenants—even if the authorities did not own the houses in the first instance.

Up to 170,000 homes sold to council tenants at discounts rising to 80 per cent are being repurchased at full price and repaired. The Department of the Environment is also making local authorities responsible for homes bought by employees from public utilities, like the coal board.

The faulty houses first built in prefabricated reinforced concrete, widely used after the second world war when shortages of traditional materials coincided with a chronic need for new homes.

They were widely used by councils, the National Coal Board and other utilities to house employees. They therefore tend to be concentrated in some parts of the country.

The problem lies in corrosion within the concrete reinforcements and many of the houses are now in desperate need of repair. However, councils are not allowed to give grants for owner-occupiers to carry out the work themselves and are being forced to buy the houses and carry out the repairs.

If such a house was built by a council and subsequently sold to a sitting tenant, the council may be forced to pay 85 per cent of the defect-free valuation (plus the legal costs), on a house it may have sold at a discount of up to 60 per cent.

Seventy-five per cent of the amount spent on repairs is refunded by central government and when the house is deemed fit the former owners move back as tenants — with an option to buy at a discount if they wish.

The problem stems from the Housing Defects Act, which made local authorities responsible for correcting faults in all "non-traditional" homes. It should have been followed up with a system of grants for owner-occupiers.

"These houses were never in local authority ownership. We never built them or sold them, or saw a penny for them, and yet we are still expected to buy them back," said Mr Ted Cantle, the housing officer of the Association of Metropolitan Authorities.

The subject has been raised at a number of meetings between local authority representatives and senior officials at the Department of the Environment, but so far there have been no moves to set up a scheme which would alleviate the position.

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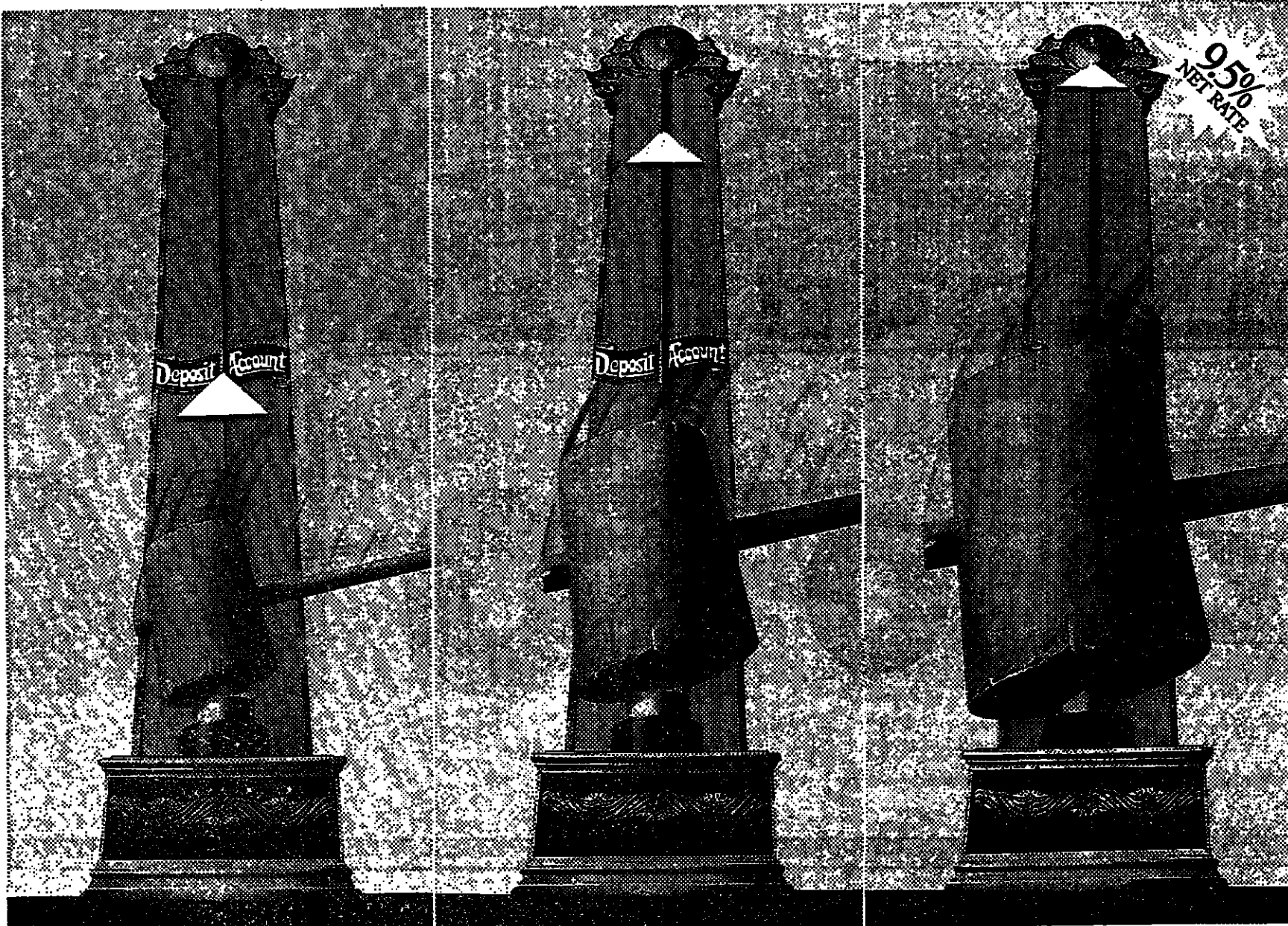
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628/75

BARCLAYS

Bronze £50,000 hope

By Donald Wintersgill, Art Sales Correspondent

A masterpiece of black African art is being sold at Sotheby's on June 24, when it may fetch £50,000. It is a bronze head, 11 inches high, from the ancient kingdom of Benin, whose territory is in modern Nigeria. The head was made in memory of a dead Oba or king and may be from the fourteenth century. Benin bronzes were almost unknown to the West until 1897. Previously, the kingdom of Benin had refused to trade with the British.

The head being sold at Sotheby's was formerly in the Pitt-Rivers Museum at Farnham, Surrey, whose contents were dispersed.



The bronze head

صكرا من الامم

Iraqi targets include Abadan as Iran hits the military

Gulf conflict hots up with air strikes on eight towns

Bahrain: Iran and Iraq yesterday stepped up Gulf war air strikes, with eight towns reported hit on either side of their common border.

A military spokesman in Baghdad said that Iraqi warplanes struck at selected targets in three Iranian towns including Abadan at the head of the Gulf, and a military camp.

In Tehran, the national news agency, Irna said that Iranian planes raided military and economic targets in five towns — Diana, Ali al-Gharbi and As-Sadiyah after earlier strikes on

Irna said that at least 13 people were killed in air raids against Tehran alone.

In Kuwait, the newspaper, Al-Anbar, said that security forces have identified the suicide car bomber as an Iraqi with a Pakistani passport. Initial investigations indicated that he had been a member of the banned Iraqi Al-Dawa al-Islamia (Islamic Call) Party, which is fighting for an Iranian-style regime in Iraq.

The crown prince, Sheikh Sa'ad Abdullah, yesterday asked the Kuwaiti Parliament to issue anti-terrorist legislation.

"The government will labour hand-in-glove with Parliament to enact laws necessary for the protection of the country," Sheikh Sa'ad said, without being more specific.

Kuwait, like its fellow members of the Gulf Corporation Council — Bahrain, Oman, Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates — supports Iraq in the conflict with non-Arab Iran and has poured billions of dollars into sustaining its war effort.

In Moscow yesterday, a six-member Arab League delegation was due to meet the Foreign Minister, Mr Andrei Gromyko, to try to win Soviet support for a negotiated settlement to the war.

The delegation, led by the Arab League secretary-general, Mr Chedli Klibi, is expected to press the Kremlin for help in persuading Iran to negotiate an end to the 16-month-old conflict. They were also expected to ask Moscow to help halt supplies of Soviet arms reaching Iran from Libya and North Korea.

In New York, the UN secretary-general, Mr Perez de Cuellar, who visited both warring capitals last month, expressed regret at the resumption of raids on civilian areas and urged restraint. — Reuters.

ANC member given 15 years in gaol on treason charges

From Patrick Laurence in Johannesburg

A member of an African National Congress cadre, Jabu Ngobese, was sent to gaol for 15 years yesterday after being convicted of treason in the Rand Supreme Court.

Ngobese was found to have brought weapons into South Africa and to have hidden them in six mine dumps along the Witwatersrand. Ngobese, aged 31, gave the black nationalist defence his salute while the judge, Mr Justice L. le Grange sentenced him. The crowd outside chanted in response.

Two black trade unionists, Meriman Nduna, aged 24, and Zane Mapela, 25, who helped Ngobese hide one of the arms caches, were each sent to gaol for five years.

"Citizens who take part in such activities must know that when arms are used they will be party to acts of sabotage and the murder and injury of the innocent people which may result," Mr Justice le Grange said.

Ngobese, Nduna and Mapela all pleaded guilty to treason last week. The completion of their trial means that 27 people are still waiting to be tried on charges of high treason.

They include the 14 UDF members who are scheduled to appear in the Natal Supreme Court on July 11, and 11 men

due to stand trial in three cases in Johannesburg in August, September and October.

In the Eastern Cape township of Englinville, near Grahamstown, police and soldiers launched another combined operation before dawn yesterday. Their purpose, according to the police, was to arrest specific identified "trouble-makers."

Parts of the township were sealed off by mounted troops, while an aircraft circled overhead urging residents to go to work as usual. "A number of people" were arrested, police said afterwards, but would not give precise numbers.

Police reported only isolated incidents of stone-throwing in black townships yesterday after another bloody weekend. The latest dead include two young children who died when their home in New Brighton, near Port Elizabeth, was fire-bombed, a black policeman who was stabbed to death in the east Rand township of Tembisa and a man who was shot dead when a mob of 500 attacked the home of a black councillor at Rini, near Grahamstown.

About 2,000 members of Chief Buthe's Inkatha movement yesterday presented a petition against disinvestment to the American Consul General in Durban, Mr Harry Geisel. The petition was said to contain 1,000 signatures.

Sudan is exploiting famine says Garang

NAIROBI: The leader of the Sudan People's Liberation Army accused the military-led government yesterday of using the country's famine problem to "turn public opinion against us."

"SPLA military strategy calls for the occupation of the countryside, the stopping of all transport in war zone one (southern Sudan), and the strangulation of the cities so that the enemy garrisons are forced to surrender or withdraw," Colonel John Garang said in a clandestine radio broadcast monitored here. "This strategy is working."

Colonel Garang said that the problem of famine was acute throughout Sudan, but the government had only declared the southern part of the country, which the rebels control, a disaster area.

"They think they can turn public opinion against us," he said. "The soldiers are being told that the roads must be opened to get food to starving people in the south and that the SPLA is sitting in the way."

But Colonel Garang asserted that the government did not declare disaster areas in the west "simply because there are no garrisons under siege there. The west is not a disaster area because there are no rebels there, whereas the south is a disaster area because there are rebels there and government garrisons under siege."

"In their vain effort to use the humanitarian weapon of famine relief against the SPLA they are unwittingly telling the wasted areas of the west that your problems get solved when you take up arms," Colonel Garang said.

Yesterday's address, broadcast live, was a continuation of a speech Colonel Garang began on Sunday, also during a live broadcast.

On Sunday, Colonel Garang rejected a compromise with the new ruling junta, calling it the "second republic of the Sudan." He said the junta, which took power in a coup on April 6, had no intention of turning power over to the people. — AP.



Red Cross guidance: A Druze official, using a walkie-talkie, directs a Red Cross mission entering a Beirut refugee camp yesterday.

Arafat complains of civilian deaths in Beirut camp

TUNIS: The Palestine Liberation Organisation leader, Mr Yasser Arafat, said yesterday that 500 Muslim militiamen and Lebanese army soldiers had killed 60 Palestinian civilians in Beirut's Sabra refugee camp.

"They entered a part of Sabra... and they killed 60 of our people, including women and children," Mr Arafat said.

Other senior PLO officials said the killings happened on Sunday and that as many people were killed in Sabra five days earlier.

Mr Arafat's spokesman, Mr Abdel Abder-Rahman, said that some 50 wounded Palestinians at Sabra's

Gaza hospital, as well as eight doctors and nurses, were killed last Tuesday. He said that as many as 100 out of about 500 Palestinians rounded up on Friday and Saturday and held in west Beirut has also been killed.

In Beirut, the Amal militia said it attacked Sabra and two other Palestinian camps, Chatila and Bourj al-Barajneh, a week ago to prevent a resurgence of Palestinian power in Lebanon.

The Amal leader, Mr Naji Berri, who is Lebanon's Justice Minister, blamed Mr Arafat for the fighting, saying that he wants to reestablish the PLO's military presence in Lebanon.

anon, a charge which Mr Arafat denies.

Mr Arafat said those responsible for the killings were Amal militiamen, soldiers of the Lebanese army and Lebanese civilians. He said that the Amal militia, a militia group belonging to Lebanon's pro-Syrian Arab Baath Socialist Party.

Speaking before a meeting of the PLO Central Council, he said he had been informed from Beirut that Palestinians had been rounded up by Amal and Lebanese soldiers and held in Bourj al-Barajneh, a big undamaged tower block held by Amal in the western sector of the city.

Mr Abder-Rahman said that as many as 100 had been killed and the rest were still being held.

Meanwhile, the Libyan leader, Colonel Gadhafi, has invited Palestinians to come to Libya to "continue their struggle" and has warned that control of Lebanon by his Syrian allies must not come "on the bodies of the Palestinians."

The official Libyan news agency, Jena, said that Colonel Gadhafi told African diplomats in Tripoli that Libya was "bound to be with the Palestinians" in their battles against Lebanese Shi'ite militias in Beirut. — Reuters/AP.

Israelis may free militants

Tel Aviv: The Prime Minister, Mr Shimon Peres, has asked the government's legal adviser to say whether it is possible to stop a trial of Jewish militants charged with terror attacks on Palestinians, Israel Radio said yesterday.

Since Israel released 1,150 Palestinian prisoners last Monday in a prisoner swap for three Israeli soldiers captured by guerrillas in Lebanon, pressure has grown for the release of a Jewish terror ring.

The Foreign Minister, Mr Yitzhak Shamir, who heads the rightwing Likud bloc in the coalition government, has openly pressed for clemency for the 25 alleged members of the group.

About 50 people demonstrated outside Mr Shamir's house in Jerusalem on Sunday night protesting against this call for the release of the Jewish underground group.

During the past week, militant nationalists in the occupied West Bank have staged several demonstrations, harshly criticising the release of Palestinian terrorists while Jews who reacted to Palestinian attacks remain in prison. — AP.

Eight defendants have been sentenced to up to 10 years for charges ranging from illegal possession of weapons to conspiracy, and one has already been released after serving a 10-month sentence. The others are standing trial. — AP.

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مكتبة الأمل

Administration seeks a top rate of 35 per cent

Reagan campaigns for simplification of taxation system

President Reagan said yesterday in Orlando, Florida, that his tax reform plan would spark a new American evolution based on a simpler, fairer, more efficient tax code. "It is a proposal intended to launch a new American revolution," he pledged that

the plan would provide "greater economic vitality," and said that the accomplishments of great Americans, such as Walt Disney and Dr Jonas Salk, illustrated that individual initiative, an enterprise, not government, gave the United States its vibrancy and growth.

on Alex Brummer
Washington

President Reagan will go on national television tonight to launch a crusade for tax reform. By seizing the populist use of tax simplification, the president hopes to change the image of American politics and reform the Republicans into a dominant political party. The tax bill which will be delivered by the Secretary of the Treasury, Mr James Baker, proposes to scrap 14 personal tax bands and hundreds of exemptions and place them with three bands: a top tax rate of 35 per cent on a personal income of \$70,000 a year. The measure is intended to be "tax neutral" which means the White House will not try to raise new revenues to reduce the deficit. That will have to be dealt with through the budget process and public spending cuts. The campaign for tax reform is in effect the last important domestic piece of legislation of the Reagan presidency. If the White House is to sell it to Congress by the end of 1985, then it will be lost certainly by a close vote. By 1986, most of Congress will be embroiled in a general election campaign. The chances of bipartisan understanding on such a critical issue appear to be nil. As a result, Mr Reagan will need all his public relations rhetorical skills to make case for reform. In a speech he said on radio yesterday that his proposal would "remove the dark cloud of unfairness from our tax system. We're going to overhaul the whole rickety, jerry-rigged code and come out with a

new, sleeker model that will not only be fairer, but will significantly reduce taxes for the majority of all Americans." However, several provisions of the revised Treasury plan—which was first released shortly after the 1984 election—are likely to lead to bitter conflict on Capitol Hill. Mr Reagan and his advisers have carved in to pressure from oil and gas interests to provide them with special relief. He is also planning to lower the capital gains tax in a move which is certain to be interpreted as favouring the better off. The White House will attempt to counter these concessions to the Republican special interests by arguing that the bill will favour the less well off who will pay no tax at all and will penalise company executives who live off expense accounts, office limousines and corporate jets at taxpayers' expense. It is unlikely to know that your taxes are so high because others—who can afford high-priced lawyers and tax consultants—are able to manipulate the system to avoid paying their fair share. It simply adds insult to injury when on top of a large tax bill to the IRS you have to pay a professional to tell you how much you owe," the President said at the weekend. His comments form part of a deal strategy of winning tax reform this year. He will appeal directly to the people through his televised speech, a series of orchestrated sales pitches at the White House and a campaign-style swing across the country. On Capitol Hill, the focus will be on keeping both Democrats and Republicans happy with the plan. As outlined so far, the plan appears to have

the support of such Democratic tax reformers as Senator Bill Bradley of New Jersey. As part of its effort to control the media debate about the plan, the White House is refusing to distribute the Treasury document until Wednesday morning after the press has had a chance to analyse Mr Reagan's address. The White House concedes, however, that there may be difficulty in weaving together the populist themes which Mr Reagan is banking on to carry the tax reform package. There may also be geographical clashes between the states of the industrial North-east and Mid-west and the Sunbelt. Many northern states, such as New York, have high local and state taxes which are currently deductible from federal taxes. This will be lost under the Reagan plan. Among the last minute changes designed to make the bill more attractive will be a doubling of the personal allowances from \$1,000 to \$2,000 in an effort to promote the impression that the measure is good for families. This will be paid for by the switch to a minimum corporate tax on America's companies—an idea that the then Democratic presidential candidate Mr Walter Mondale, advocated last year. The previously sceptical chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, Senator Bob Packwood, has clearly been won over in the lobbying and consultation by the Treasury Secretary, Mr Baker. Regarded as a conservative strategist in the Reagan team, Mr Packwood has outlined a plan for calling some 250 witnesses by early autumn and moving towards a vote on the bill by the end of the year.

Jew hope of landing on Mars

Washington: The dream of a human colony on Mars is undergoing a quiet revival in the US. Among themselves, the Mars (ground, scientists from prominent industry, and universities have thrashed out the ideas and possibilities at conferences in recent years. Their conclusion: only a combination of money and political will is holding back man's next great space venture. If we wanted to put people Mars, it could be done by mid-1990s," asserts Mr David of the private National Space Institute in Arlington. "We've been in the road (to the moon), it's time to leave town." Mr David is a leader of the Mars group and an informal group of an estimated 150 experts, dedicated to adding the human species, and eventual occupancy of, red planet.

Geneva talks seen as fruitless by Russian leader

Moscow: The Soviet leader, Mr Mikhail Gorbachev, told the former West German chancellor, Mr Willy Brandt, yesterday that the first round of arms control talks in Geneva had been fruitless and he was pessimistic about the second round. The opposition Social Democratic Party (SPD) spokesman, Mr Egon Bahr, said that the Kremlin chief was negative about the talks with the US which resume on Thursday. Mr Brandt, the SPD chairman and architect of Bonn's rapprochement with Moscow in the late 1960s and early 1970s, met Mr Gorbachev for more than five hours yesterday, including an hour-long discussion with only an interpreter present. Mr Bahr, who described Mr Gorbachev as "harder than some believe," added that the Soviet leader expressed concern that no progress was likely at Geneva without US policy changes. Soviet pessimism hinged on US plans to go ahead with the Star Wars Strategic Defence Initiative research in an anti-missile defence system, he said. Tass said that Mr Gorbachev told Mr Brandt at a Kremlin

luncheon: "Let us take a realistic view of matters: the implementation of these plans would thwart disarmament talks." Western diplomats said that Moscow appeared to be taking a firm line on the talks although there could be more flexibility at the negotiating table this week. Tass said that the meetings covered world events in general, ranging from Nicaragua to the role of the Socialist International, which Mr Brandt heads. Mr Gorbachev said that numerous arms proposals by Moscow had not evoked a proper response from the US Administration and Washington had been unwilling to advance towards accord at Geneva. In his luncheon speech, the Soviet leader said that the word détente appeared to have been struck out of some Western politicians' vocabularies. Mr Bahr described Mr Gorbachev as a pleasant man who knew what he wanted. He said that Mr Brandt asked Mr Gorbachev about the possibility of a summit with President Ronald Reagan. Mr Gorbachev replied that contacts and preparations were taking place but no details had been fixed yet. — Reuters.

Hondurans gloomy on chances for contras

Army roadblocks illustrate the worsening ties with rebels fighting the Sandinistas

From Tony Jenkins, Tegucigalpa, Honduras
THE ARMY roadblock at this tiny village on Honduras' southern border with Nicaragua is evidence of the deteriorating relationship between the Honduran armed forces and the US-backed Nicaraguan counter-revolutionaries.

The roadblock not only prevented journalists from getting into a tightly patrolled "emergency zone" but also stops the so-called contras from getting out.

For three years the largest rebel group—the FDN—

has been camped along a 30-mile stretch of the border here and has "roamed freely" as one officer put it. But the contras' failure to capture a single Nicaraguan village and Congress' recent decision to stop aiding the contras has made Honduran officers question the FDN presence.

When the Sandinista army crossed the border in hot pursuit three weeks ago and started shelling a contra camp called La Vegas where up to 2,000 FDN men were waiting for fresh supplies—the Hondurans decided that they had had enough.

The chief of the armed forces, General Walter Lopez, ordered the FDN camps closed and the rebels divided into smaller groups and "controlled." Since then, peasants here say that they have not seen the contras' familiar blue-green uniforms. An international relief organisation official, who toured the emergency zone a

week ago, said that all the contras have now left Las Vegas.

One of the army's most senior officers, who refused to let himself be identified, said: "If they are guerrillas, why aren't they in the mountains in Nicaragua? They are a bunch of dilettantes who pass their lives in the casino. They will never overthrow the Sandinistas."

The officer also complained that the FDN men were "out of control." He was objecting to scattered incidents where contras have raped or murdered villagers. He said that he believed the reports of FDN atrocities in Nicaragua.

Two contra leaders reacted angrily last week when questioned about the strained relations. One said: "They don't seem to realise we are fighting almost single-handed to defend their way of life. The trouble is they have been tricked by the Communist propaganda."

A further indication of the

growing restrictions of FDN activities by Nicaragua's neighbours was that the two spokesmen only agreed to be interviewed on the condition that their identities and the country where the interview was held be kept secret.

"Since May 1984 we have been working on our own. Even the Americans are afraid to 'face the Sandinistas,'" one said. "We are the victims of a well-organised campaign to accuse us of human rights violations."

However, the Honduran armed forces have not suddenly gone soft on the Sandinistas. Another senior officer said: "We are constantly telling the Americans to invade Nicaragua, to put an end to communism in the region. But if they won't, we have no choice but to find a way to normalise relations with the Sandinistas; we cannot allow ourselves to be dragged into a war."

Nevertheless, the Hondurans continue to aid the FDN. One of the officers ad-

mitted that two FDN DC3 planes fly almost daily supply missions into Nicaragua from a US air force strip in Honduras called Aguacate.

The mud road to Ciguentera is daily ploughed up by the FDN supply trucks and one of the FDN leaders said: "We have a Ho Chi Minh trail into Nicaragua with 300 miles."

In a border town, Danil local people said that the FDN supply trucks and one of the FDN leaders said: "We have a Ho Chi Minh trail into Nicaragua with 300 miles."

Despite the problems with the Honduran army, the FDN spokesman claimed that they are now fighting "more frequently and in more parts of Nicaragua than ever before. We have 17,000 men and 500 new boys are joining us every month. We will soon overthrow the Sandinistas."

The Honduran officers responded: "If they had 17,000 men they would be in Managua by now. It's a lie."

Salvador rebels 'divided'

From Dan Williams, San Salvador

TRYING to add a propaganda success to two intelligence coups, the government has handed out copies of captured rebel documents and has arranged interviews with a rebel defector. The picture that emerges is of a weakened and divided guerrilla movement closely tied to Nicaragua, Cuba and Soviet-bloc countries.

The documents were taken from the captured rebel commander, Nidia Diaz, according to the Salvadoran armed forces. Diaz is in military custody, recovering from wounds suffered during a battle on April 18, the day she was captured.

Among the documents are lists of rebels apparently sent for training in Cuba, Vietnam, the Soviet Union, East Germany, and Bulgaria. The US embassy here says that the documents, which came with translations supplied by the US State Department, are authentic.

The Salvadoran government also has recently set up interviews for journalists with a defector, Napoleon Romeo Garcia, a former rebel leader known by his combat name of Miguel Castellanos. Romero said that he turned himself in after becoming disgusted with the "Marxist-Leninist" ideology of the insurgents.

In his first appearance last month not long after turning up in government hands, Romero said little and appeared groggy. A month later, he looked fit and spoke freely. His main assertion was that Salvadoran rebels receive about 70 per cent of their arms from the Nicaraguan government.

He added, however, that stepped-up Salvadoran patrols have reduced the flow of weapons into the country and that the guerrillas have been forced to change tactics. Nidia Diaz's documents are apparently from the archives of the Revolutionary Workers' Party, a faction of the rebel umbrella group, the Farabundo Martí National Liberation Front.

Diaz, a leading member of the party, attended the first round of government-rebel peace talks in La Palma last year. She was pursued and captured by soldiers in two US-supplied helicopters. Diaz said that an unidentified US citizen, armed and wearing a military uniform, was on one of the helicopters. The US embassy said that he was a civilian who repairs infra-red sighting equipment for the Salvadoran air force.

Diaz said that the Americans held a gun to her head during the flight to San Salvador. The embassy, which declined to identify him, said an American had saved her life by keeping her from jumping to death from the aircraft.

Ties with Nicaragua are mentioned in a variety of documents, and it appears that the rebels' relationship with the Sandinistas was tense. — Los Angeles Times.



A policeman arrests a football fan (top) outside the Mexico City Olympic stadium during riots that led to 10 people being crushed to death in a stadium tunnel (above). Report, Peter Chapman, page 26.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Tanker victims mourned

SEVERAL thousand people attended a funeral mass in Algiers yesterday for the 33 victims of the explosion which destroyed two oil tankers. King Juan Carlos, who attended the mass, praised the bravery of the crew and the 10 survivors from the bay of Algiers.

The death toll from the disaster stood at 20 yesterday, with 18 people still missing.

Navy divers worked throughout Monday to locate the bodies of victims believed trapped in the sunken hulls of the two vessels. They reported that part of the deck of one ship lay on top of the other. — AP.

Arson trial

A BRITISH sailor who is accused of starting a fire that killed three people on a ship in Kaohsiung port, Taiwan, told a pre-trial hearing yesterday that he started the fire after an argument with a crewman who suffered burns in the incident. Robert Heaton, aged 28, of Sunderland, had earlier claimed that he started the fire in the hope that he would be sacked and sent home. — AP.

Private army

A 17-MAN private security force has been assembled to protect a Filipino woman who saw a man in military uniform shoot the opposition leader, Benigno Aquino, at Manila airport in 1983. A lawyer said that the men have orders to shoot anyone who threatens Rebecca Quinsio, who gave evidence against the 26 men charged with Aquino's murder. — AP.

Avalanche toll

FIFTY-FIVE people were killed by avalanches in the Swiss Alps this winter—the highest toll for 15 years. Heavy snowfalls and sharp changes in temperature, turning the often loosely packed snow masses into dense slush, were largely blamed by the Swiss avalanche institute. — Reuters.

Progeria dead

MARGARET CASEY, aged 29, believed to be the oldest survivor of the premature ageing disease progeria, died at the weekend. Miss Casey, who was 3ft tall, appeared frail and her features were distorted by premature ageing. Most progeria victims do not live past their teens. — AP.

Emergency


THE TURKISH Government is to replace martial law with a civilian state of emergency in Ankara and other provinces on July 19. Turkish radio said that the emergency would last four months, but would be renewable. Martial law will still apply in 17 provinces. — Reuters.

Invaders killed

THE BODIES of five Vietnamese soldiers have been found after a clash with Thai troops near Thailand's north-eastern border with Kampuchea. Vietnamese occupying forces have been raiding villages and refugee camps in search of militant Kampuchean refugees. — AP.

OAU delay

AN ORGANISATION of African Unity conference on South Africa to have taken place in Addis Ababa next month has been postponed because few of the 40 organisations fighting apartheid had accepted invitations. OAU sources reported yesterday. — Reuters.



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Tenders must arrive at the latest within 45 days after the first publication of this notice.

Option period shall be 180 days as from the closing date of this invitation to tender.

مركز الاموال

New era begins for Hong Kong

PEKING: Britain and China yesterday set in motion the transition process under which Hong Kong, the world's third largest financial centre, will be returned to Chinese rule in 12 years' time. At the same time President James of Portugal announced talks on the neighbouring colony of Macao.

Britain and China exchanged documents yesterday confirming their agreement to hand back the British colony of Hong Kong to the People's Republic of China in 1997.

The Vice-Foreign Minister, Mr Zhou Nan, and the British ambassador, Sir Richard Evans, toasted each other in champagne after the ceremony, which formally puts the accord into effect and launches the transition process.

Hong Kong will become a Special Administrative Region of China and retain its basic freedoms and capitalist system for 50 years after 1997 under the agreement signed last December by Mr Zhao Ziyang and Mrs Margaret Thatcher.

China will have a say in the transition period through a newly-formed 10-member Joint Liaison Group, which is expected to meet shortly.

Meanwhile, President James said yesterday that Peking and Lisbon will begin negotiations next year on the future of Macao.

Mr James, the first Portuguese President to visit Macao, said the negotiations will preserve the political and economic stability of the Portuguese territory.

During Mr James's visit to Peking last Thursday, China announced that it had agreed to hold formal talks with Portugal on the future of Macao.

The Portuguese President said that the negotiation team from the Portuguese side will be headed by its foreign affairs minister.

Mr James, who arrived from China for a one-day visit, also disclosed that Macao's Governor, Rear-Admiral Vasco de Almeida e Costa, will resign next year. It was not known who will succeed him. — AP.

Greedyguts at banquet

PEKING: Hundreds of Chinese economic officials and factory bosses at a Shanghai exhibition descended on a buffet reception before it was due to start, gobbling up most of the food, and stuffed the rest in bags or their pockets, a newspaper reported.

"They could not wait any longer and all swarmed to the dining tables," the Liberation Daily (Jiefang Ribao) reported in a front-page letter titled "an uncivilised buffet," written by catering workers at the Shanghai exhibition centre.

The letter read: "Some thought using the utensils was too slow, so they discarded them and used their hands to grab the food."

"Some stuffed whole chickens into plastic bags and pocketed fruit," the letter read. "Others took a whole dish of Hiss-flavoured ham to their dining table. In an instant, all the sumptuous food on the table was swept bare. Those who gorged their beautiful harvest reaped like wolves and tigers."

The letter said the display was a mockery of the Communist Party's propaganda efforts to promote social etiquette and "Socialist spiritual civilisation." — AP.

European settlers regard New Caledonia poll as trickery

Kanak bow to French plans for independence

From Nicholas Cumming-Bruce in Noumea, New Caledonia

Kanak militants yesterday grudgingly accepted French government plans for elections in August, leading to independence in 1987.

The decision was announced during a weekend congress of the Kanak Socialist National Liberation Front (SLNKS), a coalition of four pro-independence parties.

The August poll will elect four regional councils which will in turn form a new territorial assembly to decide on the plan for independence by the end of 1987 as announced by the French Prime Minister, Mr Laurent Fabius, last month.

The proposal was given a cautious welcome at that time by the moderate SLNKS leader, Mr Jean-Marie Tjibaou, but has since looked distinctly vulnerable amid growing political polarisation and violent confrontation between Kanak militants and the territory's French settlers.

The election proposals also face strong opposition from European settlers who see it as a piece of political trickery intended to give Kanaks, who represent only 62,000 of the total 145,000 population, a majority in the new Assembly.

The SLNKS announced during the congress that it rejected the Fabius plan, but had decided that it could take

advantage of the regional elections to build up its own organisational structure.

The negative tone of the statement was seen as the price paid by Mr Tjibaou and his majority Caledonienne Union to win the acquiescence of more radical elements in the SLNKS some of whom had declared themselves in favour of boycotting the election.

The element of uncertainty over the SLNKS position had increased fears of an inescapable drift towards even greater violent confrontation between those for and against independence, than the riot that hit the capital, Noumea, on May 8, leaving one Kanak youth dead and 106 people injured.

In another gesture of moderation, the SLNKS congress decided to cancel plans for a demonstration in Noumea on June 8 that would almost certainly have led to violence.

The clashes earlier this month came after 150 Kanaks had decided to demonstrate in Noumea despite a decision by SLNKS leaders to postpone their action for one month.

The level of tension that has existed since then was reflected in wild rumours that the capital had been infiltrated by large numbers of Kanak militants and fears of white countermeasures that could trigger another outbreak of fighting.

Liberty march: This year has been marked by violence and demonstrations to press the case for and against Kanak independence. Here anti-independence demonstrators march through the capital, Noumea.

North Koreans get a warm welcome at Seoul talks

Seoul: The first North Koreans to visit Seoul for 12 years received a warm welcome from South Koreans when they arrived yesterday for Red Cross talks aimed at resuming an estimated 10-million Koreans with their families.

"We are optimistic about the talks and hope they will be successful," the chief northern delegate, Mr Chong-ryul, told a press conference at an hotel in Seoul.

Tens of thousands of Seoul's 10 million people cheered and waved as the North Koreans were driven in a motorcade on the 25-mile route from the border village of Panmunjom to the capital.

"We thank our brethren in the south for the welcome," Mr Li told reporters.

The 94 North Koreans—14 delegates and advisers, 20 attendants, and 50 journalists—were preparing themselves for the first round of talks with southern delegates at a hotel today. They were due to have the second round tomorrow on the issue of reuniting families separated by the 1950-53 Korean war before leaving on Thursday.

The head of the Red Cross in Seoul, Mr Yoo Chang-soon, received Mr Li who said that Pyongyang hoped the resumed talks, broken off by the Communist north in 1973, would help to realise an ultimate peaceful reunification of the peninsula.

Mr Yoo replied that the south had identical hopes, but South Korean officials had said earlier that they did not expect much progress.

They said the north had

appeared to be keen to shift the spotlight to its recent proposal for parliamentary talks on a north-south nonaggression declaration and other political issues.

The United States and South Korea have rejected Pyongyang's proposal for a separate talks aimed at securing the withdrawal of the 40,000 US Servicemen stationed in the south since the Korean war.

Washington has also spurned a North Korean proposal for direct bilateral talks, saying that the Korean problem should first be discussed between the Koreans themselves.

Police said yesterday that they were questioning 70 students about their four-day occupation of the library at the US Information Service building in Seoul which ended on Sunday.

A total of 73 students from five Seoul universities took part in the occupation, a protest against what they called US involvement in the 1980 US civilian uprising in the southern city of Kwangju. Police sources said that the students would all be charged after the interrogation, but added that three girl students were still receiving medical treatment for dehydration.

The students demanded a public apology from the United States, accusing it of helping the military crush the Kwangju insurrection in which 191 people were killed. The US ambassador, Mr Richard Walker, denied American involvement and said that the incident would not affect friendship between Washington and Seoul. — Reuters.

BANGLADESH IS IT A CRIME TO BE A DEMOCRAT?

On 15 August 1973, my husband Col. Sayeed Farook Reehman and Col. Abdul Rashid, together with young officers of the Bangladesh Army, overthrew the regime of Sheikh Mujibur-Rehman, who had ruled our country since it gained independence from Pakistan in 1971.

My husband, and his colleagues, were overthrown by the moves towards a one-party state and the stifling of free speech and democracy in our newly independent country, and the failure of the government to deal effectively with the economic crisis manifested in the hunger and famine of that period which, many will recall, brought death to millions of our fellow countrymen and women.

The actions of 15 August were planned to restore full multi-party democracy to Bangladesh. My husband and his colleagues moved against the regime not to seize political power for themselves. This was confirmed by the handing of government power to a senior elected cabinet minister, Khondker Mostafiz Ahmed, with the objective of calling multi-party elections.

However, these hopes were frustrated when generals in the Bangladesh Army seized power a few months later, and established Lt. Gen. Zia-ul-Rehman as military ruler. Although my husband and I were offered diplomatic postings by the new regime, they refused to serve any military government, and were forced into exile. Instead of being respected for his beliefs in democracy, government, and were forced into exile. Instead of being respected for his beliefs in democracy, government, and were forced into exile.

In January 1977, when he returned to Dhaka to see his ailing mother, he was arrested, subjected to a trial held in camera, and sentenced to five years imprisonment, after which he was deported. In a trial held in camera, and sentenced to five years imprisonment, after which he was deported. In a trial held in camera, and sentenced to five years imprisonment, after which he was deported.

Then, on 27 January 1984, he accompanied me to Dhaka while I was suffering from a serious illness. He was taken into custody two days after his arrest, and the court ordered unknown. Although I filed a writ of habeas corpus two days after his arrest, and the court ordered unknown. Although I filed a writ of habeas corpus two days after his arrest, and the court ordered unknown.

That he should be presented before it, the government failed to comply. Instead, the barrister pleading my husband's petition, Khoran Ali, has since been arrested. It was not until 9 May this year that I learned in a BBC news broadcast that my husband, and ex-President Khondker Mostafiz Ahmed, had been arrested.

My husband's plight is not an isolated case. In my family alone, my brother Ibrahim, my uncle, Khondker Khondker, my brother-in-law, Nur-ul-Huda and Siddiqul Alam are currently imprisoned. So also are my husband's colleagues in the camp for democracy, Maj. Saad ul Huda and Maj. Saad ul Huda, who subsequently escaped.

Interned on their return to Bangladesh, I appeal to the peoples of the world for support in securing the release of my husband, and others imprisoned for their political beliefs, so that they might live in freedom in their own country. I urge the Heads of the Commonwealth nations to use their influence to secure this goal.

Tasmiah F. Reehman
15 Richmond Mansions, London SW5 7HN.

High repair bills put squeeze on Chinese housing

Despite low rents, 90 per cent of newly-weds must live with parents

By Eve-Ana Prentice

The manager of a computer factory in Peking was delighted recently when he moved with his wife and two teenage sons to a new flat. His equivalent in Britain would probably own two cars, a large detached house, and would be able to afford to send his children to private schools.

The flat the Peking manager moved to comprises a living-room with a double bed taking up about a third of the floor space and the family's prize possession, a refrigerator, wedged by the door.

There is also a kitchen with two gas rings for cooking but no hot water, and a tiny, concrete-floored room where the family eats, next to a bathroom with a flush toilet (which will not take toilet paper) and a tiny hot water heater feeding a shower unit.

A party cadre and her husband live in similarly cramped conditions in a multi-story block in the north-western suburbs. Yet they consider themselves fortunate, compared with many people who live in picturesque, but minute, houses built during the last years of the empire.

It was apparently ordained that these homes should not be higher than the walls of the Forbidden City, and some of the ceilings are less than six feet high.

There is an acute housing shortage in China, largely because extremely low rents provide the government with insufficient money to build new homes. Tenants pay 3 per cent of their salaries, but the authorities have been urged to raise this to 6 or 10 per cent.

The government spends 10 billion yuan (about £3.3 billion) a year on new urban housing, and 1.1 billion yuan on repairs and maintenance, while rents bring in just 450 million yuan (about £15 million).

The resulting shortage means that 90 per cent of newly-weds have to live with their parents.

A national conference on urban housing was held in Shanghai, Liaoning province, in the autumn when architects complained that builders were out of touch with China's needs. Too many larger houses were built, they said, and assigned to people who were already adequately housed.

Only 550,000 families in serious need were rehoused between 1979 and 1982. At that rate, it would take 62 years to give homes to all those with housing problems, the architects said.

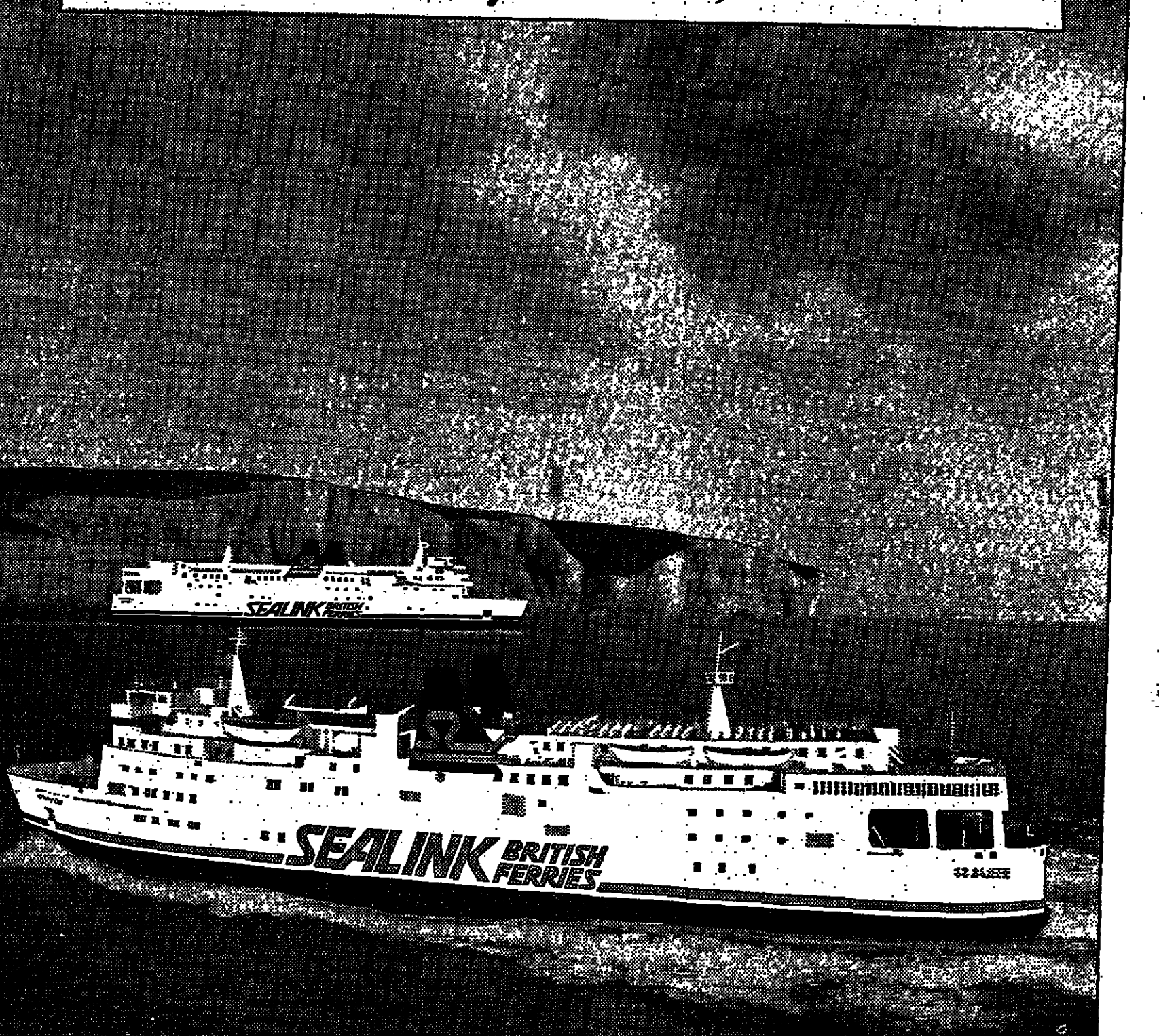
Nevertheless, China assigned 21.3 per cent of its total investment in fixed assets to urban housing in the same period — a high proportion than Britain or Japan.

There is also a growing campaign to persuade people to buy their homes. In some cities, people may buy their flats for a third of the asking price, the rest being subsidised by their workplaces and local government.

In Shanghai, more than 4,000 flats were put on sale last year. However, the move has done little to alleviate the city's shortage with 70,000 couples waiting for flats so they may marry, and 100,000 families in need of rehousing.

The dangers of poorly-built homes was highlighted in 1982 when a peasant from Hunan province threw a house-warm party. The two-storey building collapsed, killing 40 people and injuring 30 of the 100 partygoers.

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Nancy Banks-Smith on television in the eye of the storm

Flash, bang, wallop

WE HAVE never seen a cameraman struck by lightning before. To be precise, I still haven't but during the Longest Running Show On Earth (Channel 4), the cameraman who was in the eye of the storm was breathing stertorously and transmitting two startled spectators standing sideways.

Winney, appropriately enough TVam's weather forecaster, and a woman for whom the praise is too high, put us in the rather prostrate picture. "In fact," she said calmly, "our cameraman has been struck by lightning. It is one of those noble things that have lost my legs, by God." "But God, so you have," usually credited Wellington on the field of Waterloo. Another sopping event from the sound of it.

Soon Anne, Diamond, TVam's morning star, proved she can put her size four in it with all the flair of a Selma Scott. "You will have heard one of our cameramen was struck by lightning. He is receiving medical treatment. Apparently the lightning hit his equipment."

The cameraman himself, Tony Apps of Central TV, a big and bushy bloke, not visibly singed by his searing experience, looked up later and felt it necessary to correct this canard: "Thank you, Anne. My equipment is perfect order."

All this excitement occurred while volunteers were planting oak seedlings in Weston Wood, between Rugby and Leamington Spa, as part of Channel 4's four hour television special. It was perhaps tempting fate to plant oaks in the middle of a forest in a thunderstorm but, really, you would think Nature could have shown a little more appreciation of such fresh-faced enthusiasm.

Throughout Britain came the cry of "Bring a spade and wellies" and the sound of frightful squelching. There are few more endearing sights than conservationists, tottering in rainstorms on cumbrous riverbanks, to make life nice for ducks.

It is of incidental interest that when the picture went wild everyone in the London studio took it for a joke. When the explanation got a few laughs, the thing about lightning being struck by lightning which is this side of serious. Only Roger de Courcy, who saw it, sitting there with a soaking wet Nookie bear on his knee, insisted in quite angry, that it wasn't funny. And he is a comedian.

The lightning struck during a David Bellamy look alive competition and I think it's a great shame that I was the one who was struck. When Wood got the famous nul' points, I would like to redress this injustice by awarding Apps my prestigious Golden Flash.

Channel 4's prestige production for this week is called Summer Lightning. From the moment plane landed outside the world-famous Radio City Music Hall, which I've never heard of, and everyone I never knew got off to the Grand Finale in which elderly gentlemen were supported onto the stage by nurses in sequined icolards and top hats the Night Of 100 Stars (BBC1) was a deeply humiliating experience. When everybody who's anybody is present it is frightful knowing nobody. Ignorance, as the judge says before sending you down for the duration, is no excuse.

So together now, let's hear it for Ms Whoopie Goldberg, Alan Flusser, Bert Convy, Joan van Ark wearing Oscar de la Renta (or possibly vice versa), the Hon Edward J. Koo, Sir Olivier (according to Sidney Poitier), Patti Labelle, Laura La Plante (a game old girl in a wheelchair), Billy Crystal, Melba Moore and Roby Gerson's sea lions.

The reason for the encouraging turn out was explained by Raquel Welch in one of those truly brilliant remarks heard only from the non-bright: "It is the Night of 100 Stars. You'd feel a fool if you were left out."

LAWRENCE DURRELL is here, in the words of one of his characters, "to touch up the representatives of the press." He of the Alexandria Quartet has come to the end of the Avignon Quintet, five novels about the quest for the treasure of the Templars, the strange rites of a gnostic sect who think the Devil is running the whole show, sex and love in most of their forms, France under the Nazis, psychoanalysis, God and so forth.

He appears at the door of a slightly neglected house in Shepherd's Bush wearing a little hat that makes him look as though he wants to look at you some onions rather than his novels. This is his own charming suggestion. What you notice is that he looks his 73 years and that he's grown as corpulent as his prose.

He sets off on one of his famous explanations. "I hope that after I croak I will leave behind something as consistent as what the French call an oeuvre. Looking back now on the whole thing I think what I was after was one Occidental novel and one Oriental. Underneath I hoped to plot the interesting state of our philosophy - the headlong collision of Oriental and Occidental philosophy."

"It would be nice to leave something that represented the prevailing problem which is which side is right or is there a compromise by which we can join them and make the one world viable? Because finally the problem is not military it's philosophical."

I wonder if they know that in Geneva? Anyway, a Schoenhauer or so later, Mr Durrell is steaming along. "You see the four quartets was the four dimensions of the traditional space-time notions of Einstein set to music and the Quintet is based on a pentagram because the individual psychology from the Oriental point of view comes in groups of five."

If it had been groups of eight it would, I suppose, have been the Avignon Octet and he'd still be writing. "... they are called the skandas and they roughly correspond to the Freudian group of four which is the double sex, androgynous thing. It asks questions about human identity, how complete it is. You ask Freud, he'll tell you we come in several parts. We are all spare parts of each other."

Then some stuff about the death of the old-fashioned linear novel, the Unified Field Theory, indeterminacy, everything being becoming provisional, science's new view of matter and you begin to wonder if he's really describing the five novels you've just enjoyed reading so much. Here's a fellow who would make the Alexandria Quartet sound like a cross between the Special Theory of Relativity and the complete works of Sigmund Freud.

There's a awful lot of Sigmund Freud, the Alexandria Quartet, and madness and more than one suicide. As

Lawrence Durrell's Alexandria Quartet was a book that a generation hailed as a liberation. Now he's finished a quintet. He talked about it to Desmond Christy

The Devil and Mr Durrell



Durrell: happy to be out of the ring.

You read the fiction you can't help thinking about the fact that one of Durrell's daughters, Sappho, committed suicide last year. I asked the journalist's question. Years ago he would have told me to mind my own business but he's become more open, encouraging rather than discouraging you to read his work as a kind of autobiography.

Why had Sappho taken her life? "I don't know. I don't think anybody knows. It is another mystery. She went

through a very bad period. Her husband left her. It's been an enormous thump."

His French wife - he's been married four times - died 10 years ago and he misses any consistent home life.

Later thinking of the walk on role that Freud's consulting couch plays in the Quintet, I asked Durrell if he'd ever rested his soul on such a piece of furniture.

"I've never been treated but I can't deny that there

have been times when I needed it. If an analyst had been asked for help, I've been terribly neurotic. Writing isn't the easiest thing. It makes you even more neurotic. That's what makes me so happy I've finished with the Ring for the time being."

But he didn't mean Ring as in Wagner but as in Henry Cooper. "I'm through with the novel. I really can't go on any longer. I'm really like an old prize fighter: good for a benefit now and

then but I can't take any more championships. It's too unenvying. I'd go bankrupt. More travel books are probably the answer, especially as his poetry is giving him trouble. "You can't direct it and it refuses to come. It's as tiring as constipation. It might start tomorrow."

If the bowels of poetry do not budge there is always Yoga. "I've had trouble with breathing, old age takes a whole new technique - like adolescence does. You get everything but the spots. Cocteau said a marvellous thing. 'The awful thing about getting old is that you stay young inside. You have a sort of double identity and that's what you have to come to terms with. That's when you break your leg.'"

He doesn't just believe in Yoga, Freud and the comforts of philosophy. He believes in acupuncture. He had been extremely worried about whether the Avignon Quintet would slot together. "I'm taking drinking very heavily and become practically an alcoholic. Then I got acupuncture - you know you can get it on the Health in France. I'm still in a state of post-hypnotic suggestion. It's lasted a year and I haven't touched a drop. I recommend it for everything except your overcoat."

Not that he's got an over-draft. The house he purchased in France for £2,000 is now worth £250,000 thanks to the urbanisation of Provence, something he will take up in a forthcoming travel book. And the novels are still selling very well, the fan mail still arriving. By now he will be back in France plugging the Avignon Quartet (they haven't had the final instalment yet) on television. The French, fascinated by the form of the novel as much as by its characters, are already comparing Durrell with Proust.

I asked him if he thought England the screwed-up place he felt forced to leave as a young man. "People are so relaxed. Don't you think medically we are better off? It was a true finding of Lawrence - it wasn't just the sexual side of things; it was the degree to which the sensibility as enriched by feeling free sexually and not being intimidated by the Watch Committee and those footpads."

He's worried by the new conservatism, he's not too worried. "Fundamentally we are not a puritanical nation. We are rather joyous. We had to spite ourselves and artificially stunt ourselves physically with all that Victorian labels. It isn't really English. Where does it come from? It must come from Geneva. The Geneva Bible!"

We laughed and said goodbye. After a few more interviews he was off to see the new Francis Bacon exhibition. What a loss to show. No wonder he'd have a taste for Bacon after seeing Cats.

Robert Nye will review Quirk in Guardian Books on Thursday.

The final part of the Avignon Quintet, Quirk (Faber and Faber £8.95) has just been published. The other novels are Monsieur Livid, Constance and Sebastian.

Gerald Lamer reports on Bournemouth's orchestral manoeuvres in the dark

Band wagon

FOR BOURNEMOUTH, read Bristol? asks the Western Orchestral Society's news newspaper. "For Bournemouth, read Bristol or nothing!" the answer has to be.

The Western Orchestral Society, which runs the Bournemouth Symphony Orchestra and the Bournemouth Sinfonietta, has accumulated a deficit of £215,000. It has no reserves and is technically insolvent.

It is also seriously underfunded by the 50 or so local authorities which support the two orchestras through the South and West Concerts Board. Moreover, since both the Sinfonietta and the Sinfonietta have fewer players than any of their equivalents in Britain, and their musicians and administrative staff are paid less there is little room for cost-cutting.

More discouraging even than the stark financial facts, is the attitude of Bournemouth to the orchestra which bears its name. Attendance at concerts in the Winter Gardens has fallen to a mere 45 per cent, which is no reason why the management has decided to transfer its main winter series from Bournemouth to Poole from the beginning of next season.

David Richardson, chief executive of WOS, says, "the Winter Gardens has been a real problem because of its very poor condition. Bournemouth has spent nothing on it for years. It really is very shabby, and audiences feel that you know. They like to have a nice time in a building as well as hearing good music. This is one of the reasons why our audiences are growing in Poole. The Wessex Hall in Poole Arts Centre is a specially designed concert hall, very good acoustically, very comfortable. Colston Hall in Bristol, by far our best centre, is also excellent acoustically."

Nigel Beale, chairman of WOS, finds it "very sad that Bournemouth has considered the orchestra when they built what is, in fact, a very handsome conference centre. There is no hall suitable. One's too small, the other's too big, and neither is acoustically good enough."

"What's even sadder," David Richardson adds, "is that then they turn round to us and said that they no longer needed the Winter Gardens, and unless we wanted to take it over - in which case they would help us, but without paying the full cost - they would probably close it."

"It was at this point that, having considered buying it very carefully and concluding that we couldn't either pay, or divert energy into running a building, we decided to move our concerts and our real base to Poole."

The initiative for the takeover seems to have come from the Bristol Marketing Board. Its director, Tony Byrne, stresses, however, that the city's interest was "prompted in the first place

by concern for the future of the orchestra." There is also the feeling that a city of this size and historical importance should have its own orchestra. It would fill a cultural gap and it would be a significant addition to educational facilities in the area, not least at the university where there is a flourishing music department.

There is an serious disagreement with this point of view. Indeed, the Labour and Conservative groups on the city council are both in favour. Harveys, who have sponsored the Bournemouth Symphony Orchestra's highly successful seasons in the Colston Hall, have offered to increase their support. Above all, it is quite clear that the Arts Council would like to see it happen, as part of its declared strategy in developing Bristol as a cultural centre.

Actually, the Arts Council has the key to the whole problem. Bristol, it seems, can contemplate an annual grant to the orchestra of between £20,000 and £25,000 to add to the £400,000 which they receive from the South and West Concerts Board. They would hope to continue to receive this sum since relocation to Bristol would in no way interfere with touring commitments in the eight counties from Hampshire to Cornwall. Bristol can also contemplate the capital cost involved in moving the households of 130 musicians and administrative staff. But what about the £15,000 accumulated deficit? Bristol couldn't swallow that would the Arts Council pay it off?

David Pratley, director of regional arts at the Arts Council, says "We are prepared to consider taking a proposition to the Government. We would have to make a special case to Lord Gower."

No final decision will be made in Bristol before September. If it is favourable, the move will not take place until the beginning of the 1986-87 concert season. So Bournemouth has time to make a counter-bid to preserve what the director of tourism calls its "appeal as an elegant and sophisticated resort." But that deficit is a very heavy millstone.

BATH

Gerald Lamer

New music

IT SHOULD not be possible for a composer to observe the behaviour of moving water, get a computer to convert its characteristics into notation, and create a musical experience. It is against all the laws of nature.

But in constructing his fluid in the way Rolf Gehlhaar is doing what Beethoven did by the brook in the Pastoral Symphony and what many composers have done since, except that he is doing it scientifically, by natural laws the motivation of his music.

On its first performance, by Music Projects of London at the Bath Festival, fluid moved in a most fascinating way in long streams, in tranquil pools, in cascades, and in a final evaporation. Of the four composers represented in this concert, Gehlhaar's computer proved to be by means the least sympathetic in scoring for mixed chamber ensemble. In Hommage a Daniel, for example, Malcolm Scott has written a very tough piece for clarinet, horn, cello and percussion, preferring not to pin it back with some well-placed and bruising gestures.

Simon Holt, the featured composer of the Bath Festival this year, has also been a pupil of Anthony Gilbert at the Royal Northern College of Music. He shares with Scott the same kind of uncompromising attitude, but he also has a vivid gift for

the dramatic - a feature which was usefully expressed in visual terms in his witty Mirromaze.

Holt's Mrs. Madrugada made an illuminating contrast with Malcolm Hayes's Into Darkness, both pieces owing their inspiration to poetry - by Lorca and Durrell respectively - but the process of transformation is quite different.

In his cantata, Hayes supplies a flute instead of a voice and, in spite of all the broken lines and grasshopper leaps in the solo part, his reaction is recognisably (and attractively) in the English lyrical tradition. Holt, on the other hand, creates expressionist theatre in a score of sustained rhythmic tension and effective exits and entrances.

COVENTRY Robin Thorner

In Love With His Wife

THE TITLE is misleading: the trouble with Tom Fearon is that he stayed in love with his wife. What's wrong with that? he would ask. Isn't it romantic that he still goes weak at the knees every time he sees her, even after 20-odd years of marriage? As her divorced friend says, most women would envy her good fortune.

But Mary begins to find it suffocating. The problem, it seems to me, is that Tom's love has stayed the same since they were 15. Adolescent dotting, insecure and demanding, is less appropriate in a 40-year-old docks man-

ager. As his man's world of work crumbles around him, he sees love in terms of possession.

Tom Whitehead's play has at its heart an important and interesting issue - the way that women have grown in the past decade or two, while their men still seem stuck on the emotional level of the pop songs of their teens.

But somehow Simon Dunmore's studio production at the Coventry Belgrade Venue failed to make it live for me. It was one of those shows where the initial mood of painstaking scene-setting never seemed to lift off into absorbing action.

Although there's plenty of incident - Tom finds Mary having a mild fling with her boss, flips his lid and throws up his job, she leaves him, and their student daughter reluctantly marries her live-in lover - when the final curtain comes, you're still waiting for it to start.

And this was in spite of two particularly strong, sympathetic performances from Conrad Aquilino and Prim Cotton as the couple. They created both credible individuals and a convincing relationship with meticulous fine acting.

CARDIFF

David Adams

Theatre X

FOREIGN language theatre poses all sorts of problems: access to the ideas, the characters, the cultural context, the relationships, are all limited. So it is with the play clearly claiming some sort of record for the length of its

title. I Used To Like This Place Before They Started Making All Those Renovations - henceforth known as Renovations. Except, of course, that the language spoken in this production is on the surface not unlike Standard English.

It takes a group like Theatre X to reveal the strangeness of American and experimental theatre, where we may be deceived into thinking we comprehend because the words are familiar but where the issues, the range of experiences, the critiques of social existence, are in reality very different.

John Schneider's play has the look of a devised piece but is in fact carefully crafted, set in a bar that starts off as a real theatre bar at Chapter Arts Centre.

The action doesn't so much start as evolve from the performance freebie wine session, where the surprise is spoilt somewhat by the fact that one could reasonably assume that those mingling with American accents were the cast and the subsequent device of having one character initially appear to be a member of the audience thus

From then on, it's a bizarre though fascinating and exhilarating experience, bizarre because we're never really certain of what's funny and what's serious. It's not that they, who are lacking exposure to Dallas and Dynasty on the one hand and Woody Allen and Will Powers on the other gives us Brits a confusing image of transatlantic concerns and humour. If this was holding a mirror to modern American society our perception may have been distorted as to which was satire and which was straight.

Waldemar Januszczak

GALLERIES BRIEFING

Summer Show (Royal Academy from Saturday until August 26). The 217th Summer Show opens with the news that David Hockney has at last been elected an Academician. The main prizes in the show go to two RA stalwarts, Carol Weight and William Scott, who are rather like Hollywood giving honorary Oscars to Fonda and Stewart.

Wols (Goethe Institute until June 30). Alfred Otto Wolfgang Schiele occupies a rather mysterious position in the history of Modernism. As Wols, he invented an unmistakably European brand of abstract Expressionism which was then steamrollered off the art map by the Americans.

Contemporary Czech Photography (Photographers Gallery until June 15). The recent Hayward show of Josef Koudelka's work alerted us to the high quality of Czech photography. That impression is continued in this very varied show. Realism, formalism and surrealism seem to co-exist without any difficulty.

Waldemar Januszczak

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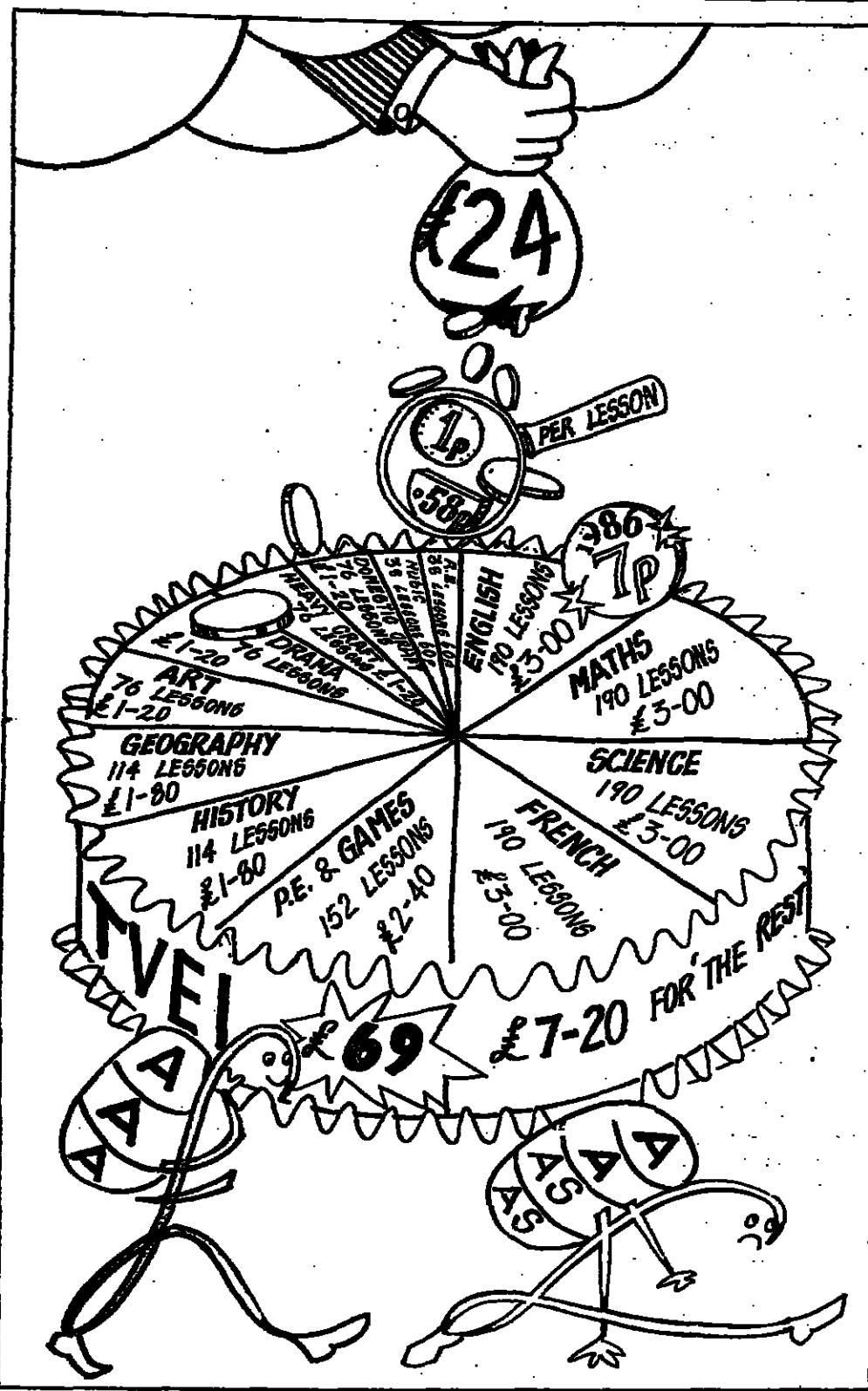
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Pie chart compiled by the Gloucestershire heads to illustrate their acute problems

The head teachers of Gloucestershire have joined forces to speak out against the effects of spending cuts on schools. They simply do not, they say, have the staff or resources to do all the wonderful things Sir Keith Joseph expects. Maureen O'Connor reports

How can we possibly cope?

HEAD-TEACHERS do not, on the whole, go in for the razzmatazz press conferences and statements to the media: still less for detailed criticisms which call into question whole areas of government policy. With obvious nervousness, in the week that the Inspectorate reported gloomily yet again on the effects of spending cuts on the schools, the head-teachers of Gloucestershire steeled themselves to do just that. The pace of change, much of it desirable, they said, is now such that we cannot see how we can possibly cope.

The Gloucestershire Standing Conference of Secondary Heads was itself well aware of the unprecedented nature of its public statement. "It's almost impossible to find 50 head-teachers unanimous about anything," said Peter Chard, their president, launching their first press conference in 25 years of existence. Yet here were heads of comprehensive, secondary moderns and grammar schools sitting side by side to transmit the same message: they simply did not have the staff or the resources to do all the wonderful things Sir Keith Joseph expects over the next two or three years.

"There have been more proposals for change in education produced nationally in the last five years than were produced in the previous 50," Mr Chard said. And he had laid out the whole array of recent Government documents for all to see. "And teachers accept the fact that changes need to be made to prepare children for the increasing complexities of a technological age. We welcome many of the changes. But we find it very difficult to see as practitioners how we can implement them when we have been struggling to maintain the present system in difficult circumstances for so long."

Concern amongst heads had been mounting for some time. Mr Chard said, about the ways

in which schools had been asked to absorb cuts in resources. Trying to undertake radical changes now, he thought, would be like taking a car with a broken engine to the garage and asking it to be repaired while it is still running. "It is a bit like asking an industrialist to retool, and at the same time maintain full production, without any extra investment in fact, the schools with diminishing resources."

Three particular factors worry the Gloucestershire heads: deteriorating buildings and equipment, capitation, and staffing. The physical condition of schools, they say, is getting worse and they have pictures of dilapidation at some local schools to reinforce their point. Many are kept in decent condition, they say, by the efforts of parents who mend and decorate the fabric.

This year, Gloucestershire schools are kept in decent condition, they say, by the efforts of parents who mend and decorate the fabric. This year, Gloucestershire schools are kept in decent condition, they say, by the efforts of parents who mend and decorate the fabric.

But even more worrying than the state of buildings, the lack of any capital for up-dating of equipment, particularly for science and technology, in the light of the Government's demands for more emphasis on these very subjects, reinforced again last week in the Green Paper on Higher Education.

"Schools vary in the number of labs and sorts of equipment they were initially provided with. Girls' schools, for instance, often have no facilities at all for CDT," said Mr Chard. Mark James, secretary of the standing conference, says that at his Gloucestershire schools, the labs were extremely well equipped when the school opened in 1969. But schools and their labs get older and nothing has been set aside in the budget for the replacement of science and technology facilities.

Capitation is their second major worry, and they have broken down school spending to illustrate just how little is available to keep the current curriculum going, never mind new commitments. School sixth form level, the heads reckon, after deductions for overheads such as cleaning and administration, there is £24 a year left per pupil for

introduction of an A-level in design-technology admits he is daunted by the cost, and many members of the standing conference carried by the implications of the Government's demand that 15 and 16 year olds should spend 20 per cent of their time on science, and that all pupils should study CDT. "You cannot suddenly teach new technology in labs equipped with bunsen burners and test tubes," Mr Chard added.

All are aware of the generous funding for those schools involved in TVEI projects. That allows 250 per pupil per year for classroom costs, while Gloucestershire's capitation leaves just £4.20 per

classroom use. This leaves between 60p and £1.80 per year for each pupil for minority time subjects such as music, art, and crafts, and £3 a year for maths, English, languages and sciences.

These sums have to provide text-books (and schools can no longer provide one text-book per pupil in every subject), exercise books and paper, art, science and craft materials, sports equipment, audio-visual aids and computing equipment, and even furniture repairs.

Gloucestershire has increased its capitation by 7p per pupil this year - 0.2 per cent for 11 to 16-year-olds and

and 1981 Education Acts, and the introduction of new teaching methods. New calls for change, such as the new examination structure being introduced within the next three years, and new forms of assessment such as profiling, will place additional burdens on the schools' financial resources. The heads fear they simply cannot shoulder.

The Gloucestershire heads are also concerned about the feasibility of retraining staff to meet the new demands being placed upon the schools. Like other local authorities, Gloucestershire is responding to falling rolls by rationalising school provision in some areas, which in itself is an expensive and disruptive process. The heads say, and they regret the delays which mean that re-organisation is taking place in an economic blizzard. But it is a process which will release some teachers for retraining.

"Although central government is providing grants for in-service training, we fear that these will fall far short of the needs which are being created," the heads comment. "We cannot meet the demands for change unless we have the teachers trained to do the job."

"No head-teachers like to criticise the quality of education in their own schools," said Peter Chard. "That is why we have chosen to speak out together." In Gloucestershire they are proud of what we achieve in our schools. But we were moved to speak out by the publication of the White Paper, *After Schools*, last month. This sets out a programme for action for the rest of this parliament which many of us welcome. But there is a growing credibility gap between the head-teachers and what is achieved in the schools. Telling us to make better use of existing resources is simply not the answer. We need help."



pupil per year for science and technology lessons provided as part of the normal timetable.

0.16 per cent for sixth formers. Meanwhile, the heads say, costs are rocketing. Stationery costs are up on average by 20 per cent, and the rising price of paper is expected to hit book prices very soon.

Demands have already outstripped the funds available, the heads say, as the schools have a job to do. New equipment such as computers and word-processors, and meet the extra workloads which resulted from the 1980

IN one or two of Oxford's most cloistered cloisters there still may be left some of those dons of legend who could afford to watch the world go by from the top of an ivory tower, or through the bottom of a glass of port after a College Feast. But now the popular image of the academic is more likely to be that of Salford's Vice-Chancellor, John Ashworth, who talks of "dismantling the ivory tower", and whose meat and drink often seems to be making money.

This new breed of academic spends his time surveying the commercial markets that the world has seen from the latest extension to his Science Park, or dashing off to a business lunch to seal the deal on his university's latest contract with industry. Just as government cuts in university finance have helped to destroy the cosy existence of the dons of legend, so they have contributed to the rise of the Ashworths, as universities increasingly pursue entrepreneurial activities to make up for the contraction in public funding.

Those activities range from selling master's degree courses to African diplomats at Salford, to developing computer-controlled machinery for the metal-bashing industries of the West Midlands at Aston. But whatever form their entrepreneurship takes, the Ashworths tend to win fawning press notices, applause from government, and the envy of colleagues less well-equipped to cash-in.

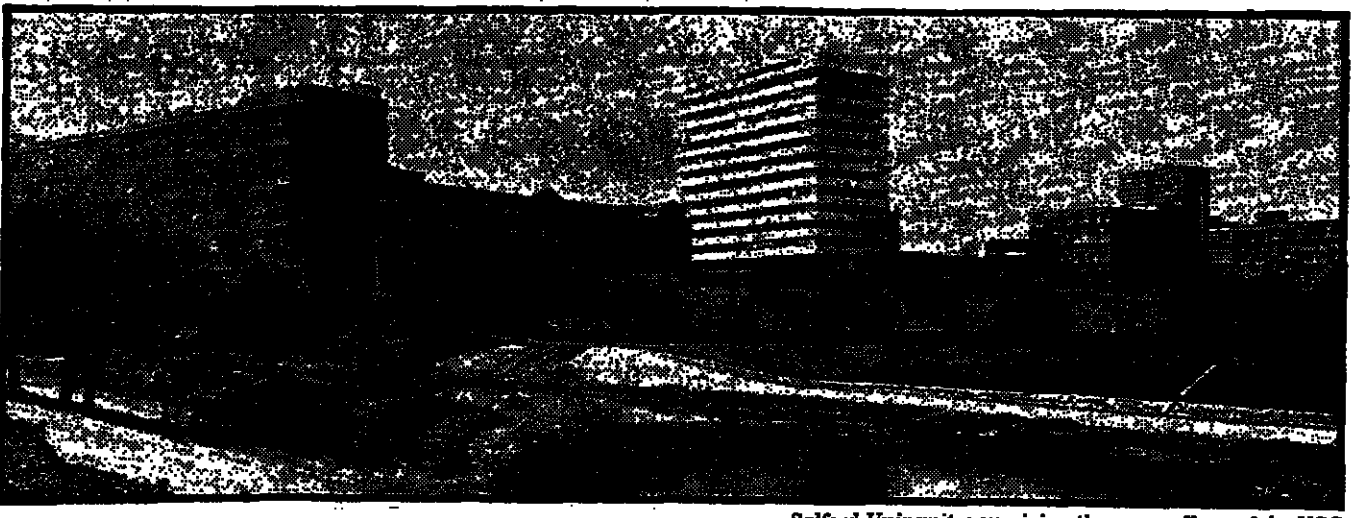
Beneath the hype, however, contacts and contracts with business are far from the disguised blessing they are so often claimed to be. Whilst some universities have made industry their partner, others have allowed themselves to become industry's prisoner. Some companies are supplying extra resources to universities hit by the cuts; others are sucking yet more resources out of them by getting university staff to do work for them on the cheap.

This last development is partly a consequence of British industry's notorious penny-pinching, a vice which has only got worse during the years of economic recession. British firms are bad enough at funding in-house research adequately; when they contract work out to university departments they are all a lecturer in Surrey who has worked with several electronics firms in the area, it would be surprising if it were any different. "It is inevitable that firms would like to get university research on the cheap," he says. "A number of them should be getting their heads buried in the sand, because they are already paying for universities through tax. Other firms, particularly smaller companies, have an unrealistic idea of just how much research is available."

This penny-pinching by industry meets a lack of professionalism about charging properly for contract and consultancy work by many universities. Under the pressure of cuts in funding they have got too used to cutting corners on costs and making do with whatever money that is available, according to John Macdonald, Research Fellow at Glasgow. So, in the struggle to keep someone in a research team or to keep a research team together, "there's a great

With the decline of Government funding, universities are turning more and more to industry. But, asks Andrew Rawnsley, are some in danger of going too far and crossing the line between being a university with entrepreneurial activities, and a cluster of companies which once had a university somewhere in the middle?

Ivory Towers plc



Salford University: surviving the worst efforts of the UGC

temptation to take the money first without asking whether it's really worth it." The result is that universities often fail to charge a realistic, let alone a commercial, rate for their services: they don't bill companies commissioning contract work enough to cover overheads, for which the University Grants Committee recommends 40 per cent of the total cost; they fail to allow for capital depreciation on equipment; and they don't adequately protect their own rights, and those of their staff, to royalties on new products developed within the university.

A particular blind spot is charging properly, if at all, for the use of computer facilities. In this area academic companies unwittingly help universities rip off their own universities. Universities don't just sell their facilities short, they sell their people the same way too. Industry is getting a big subsidy by using cheap university labour, in the words of Sarah Monk, a researcher at Cambridge's Department of Land Economy who specialises in employment studies. According to her, laboratory technicians at Salford who put together components for local firms in the university's labs "could earn up to three times as much doing the same work if they worked in industry rather than the university."

University researchers should also take a closer look at their wage slips. Take Manchester, for example, whose industrial clients have included giants like ICL, Colgate-Palmolive and British Steel. In 1982-3 of the research projects played on industry-funded contracts 50 per cent were employed at the lowest grade, that of Research Assistant, for contracts funded by non-commercial sources the proportion was only 29 per cent. As a result, those involved in industrial projects earned an average of £8,131 a year; those engaged in other areas an average of £9,960 a year.

All this sheds a rather different light on what Technology Transfer, the buzz-word for building bridges between universities and industry, can mean. As Joe Glazer puts it: "If one was to privatise all the universities in the UK the cost of research would go up dramatically, because I can't see private universities not charging the full cost of using their facilities and staff."

It is a point that even gets some endorsement from industry itself. The electronics group, Plessey, has long recognised the benefits of contracting work out to universities. These benefits include keeping in touch with new ideas; spotting talent worth recruiting within university departments; and, most of all, getting work done at a discount rate. The group's Personnel Director, Harry Parry-Rogers, who takes a special interest in this area, says that universities do not have the costing skills you would expect in an industrial organisation. "And for that Plessey, like many other firms, has cause to be grateful. 'The attitude of some universities is that contract research can be marginally costed, it can be done on top of work already in progress. In those circumstances they wouldn't put it all in the overheads which the industrial organisation would. That's one of the reasons they're attractive to us.'"

But the costs to universities may be far from "marginal" in the long term. Even if they were being paid properly for contract-work, the increasing emphasis on industrial or commercial research can be marginalised, as the great strengths of Britain's universities - the teaching which has won them world renown and the fundamental research on the frontiers of knowledge which has won Britain more Nobel Prizes per head of population than any other country. Few would worry, perhaps, if the trend towards applicability was just a reaction to Britain's long history of being world-beating at invention and neglecting basic research. But what is worrying is an increasing number of academics is that applicability is really being used as an excuse to neglect investment in the teaching and basic research which is the foundation of future innovation.

Dr David Wilkin, a Senior Research Fellow at Manchester, has, like many others, already detected "a marked switch to applied contract research and the neglect of longer term research." That change can only get more pronounced in the foreseeable future. There is very little industrial funding for long-term, open-ended, speculative work - the sort of work that creates great breakthroughs in science. The implications are already becoming clear. One of them could be a tendency for universities to expect their academics to undertake research because it attracts funding, not because it is really worth doing. Dr John Charters, of Leeds University, a member of the Association of University Teachers' working party into research funding, reckons that, bar the odd example, it isn't a widespread problem. But it could be so. "Many people are very concerned that if we're forced to get funding by fair means or foul because the government can't or won't supply it, then it could be an insult we damage."

As this "scramble for cash" gets more hectic academics are likely to become wary of working in unfashionable or innovative areas, according to David Wilkin. "When you start to erode basic security in academic life the chances are that people will go out on a limb and take risks in their work becomes progressively lower."

Nowhere has this erosion been more marked than in the increasing use of short-term contract research staff to do short-term externally-funded jobs. Between 1972 and 1982 the number of university staff on research grades more than doubled from 4,985 to 10,330, and of them over 9,000 were contract research financed by non-UGC funds. It is not a development to be welcomed. Once again, it is company Finance Directors who should be laughing all the way to the bank; once again, universities are kicking their ribs as they go.

cluster of companies which once had a university somewhere in the middle. "Crucially, Salford is going that way," he says.

Others see a different danger for these Ivory Towers plc. With Salford, for instance, now getting over a third of its income from non-UGC sources if industry pulls the plug, they could go bust. "Aston and Salford may be building themselves up to a massive cash-flow crisis if some of the short-term funds they get now aren't renewed," says John Charters. "Those funds could easily vanish over the next four or five years."

That, rather apocalyptic, view is a minority one - so far. The more common worry is that Aston and Salford are neglecting their teaching and basic research in the rush to make money. It is a view which receives little short of contempt from many of the two universities' dons, who argue that applied work only enhances other areas of academic activity. But even that enthusiasm of the cold douche, Professor Hampshire, concedes that the erosion of teaching and basic research has "gone far enough."

Even if it can be stopped, many wonder whether Aston and Salford haven't gone too far already. It is often said that many of their dons now talk more of salesmen than scholars. It is hardly surprising, many of them are salesmen. At Salford departments are encouraged to set up their own companies, and staff are given time off to go out and tout for yet more contracts. At Aston you hear less and less about the "academic community" when university affairs are discussed and more and more references to the "management" and the "staff."

Ashworth's reforms at Salford and Crawford's remodeling of Aston have aroused mixed feelings among many, and bitter criticisms from some. One of Crawford's harshest critics is Helen Ryding of the university's Civil Engineering department. Like many outside observers, she believes that in the process of creating a technological dream at Aston, Crawford is squandering academic freedom and teaching.

For critics like her the squandering is typified by the fact that whilst the university has hired the international design consultants, Wolff Olins, to give Aston a new "corporate image" and is "spending nearly a million pounds on a glass lift for the main entrance hall, the university hasn't bothered to appoint a Director of Library and hasn't bought any books for six months."

In a climate of declining UGC support and increasing pressure on universities to raise more and more money from short-term external sources, many universities may be tempted to follow the Aston or Salford blueprints. Perhaps if they "did a Salford" they would be ripped-off less regularly by industry, but the price of succumbing to that temptation could be very high. David Wilkin speaks for many when he says: "Salford has achieved a great deal - but at great cost. If you do a wide-scale what Salford has done, you risk destroying the very fabric of the institution that you're trying to protect."



CAREERS

The new approach to Oxbridge

BOTH Oxford and Cambridge are to bring their admissions procedures more closely in line with the practices of other universities which make use of the UCCA system. This won't be absolute standardisation - there will be slight variations between one college and another - but the timing and content of the examinations will be different. Candidates hoping to get into Oxford in 1986 (or, if deferred, in 1987) will be asked; those for Cambridge will find a difference a year later.

The Entrance Examination Form has been replaced by an application card, available at schools and colleges. It must be submitted to the Oxford Admissions Office by September 1 and October 15; the UCCA form has to be returned by September 30.

All pre A-level candidates (with the exception of those who wish to read medicine, for which there is a quota) may choose to enter by either Mode E or Mode N. Both will take into account academic record, the school report and the impression given at interview. Those who opt for Mode N will be banking on getting top A-levels for there is no extra written examination; they say low (E) offers may still be made. Mode E applicants will take a written examination in November subsequent offers will not relate to A-level grades other than the EE required for matriculation.

Candidates may put specific colleges in order of preference on their cards, though there are some limitations, largely to do with women's colleges. Others may submit open applications; a computerised system will be used to allocate them to colleges after the closing date of October 15.

Mode N interviews will resemble oral tests, with candidates being required to discuss - having had some warning - a text, problem or concept. They may be asked to produce samples of written school work, or to perform a short written task which will provide guidelines for the interviewer. Sample Mode E papers, many of which are different from the past in content and style, should be in the schools.

Scholarships and exhibitions will not be awarded until after the new system has been taken up at their Oxford places.

CAMBRIDGE After November 1985 there will no longer be a CEE (Cambridge Entrance Examination) on the special papers which used to be taken in the 4th or 7th term of the sixth form. After that, offers will normally be based on A-level grades - and on the Cambridge Interview. However, in conjunction with two examination boards, the university is setting up a new examination with the acronym STEP (Sixth Term Examination Paper). In mainline subjects this will be based on core A-level syllabuses. It will be used to select from those who would be considered, in Cambridge terms, to be borderline candidates.

The three three-hour papers are to be taken in May; for obvious reasons heads of schools and colleges are pressing for the date to be changed to June.

The Preliminary Application Form should be available from June onwards and submitted to the Applications Office as early as possible. You may want to send in your boxes provided to state college preference. Ninety per cent of applicants, it is expected, will do so. Incidentally, "Fitzling" this time of the year has been withdrawn from CEEs from January and are to select largely on the basis of A-level performance. There may be more changes to come.

The interview, though important, is likely to be short (half an hour), and informal. Most universities use Dr Phillips, admissions tutor of Queen's College, writes. "It is intended to ascertain the candidate's interest in, and motivation for, a particular course, as well as the capacity for intellectual development. We will also try to find out about non-academic interests and enthusiasms as these will be a great deal about the way the student will cope with life in Cambridge." This phase should be completed by the end of December. Pre A-level candidates should get their results in January, post A-level ones by the end of October.

They believe at Cambridge that post A-level candidates - those who did not think of applying when they were in the second year sixth, or having failed to obtain a conditional offer first time round, subsequently achieved excellent A-levels - need special encouragement. They will be assessed, as before, on the basis of a school report, an interview and, of course, those GCE results. It is all part of the process, says Dr Phillips, of making the procedures more open, less disruptive of A-levels than a fourth term examination, and less open to the criticism that there is something special about a Cambridge application.

The Oxford College Admissions Office, Wellington Square, Oxford OX1 2JD (0865 567474); Cambridge Intermediate Applications Office, Kellet Lodge, Tennis Court Road, Cambridge CB2 1JQ (0223 355799/358933). Written by Jack Cross, from information supplied by Peter G. Hamilton, of the National Association of Careers and Guidance Teachers.



Youth Forum

MANY teachers in Britain are always talking about enhancing international education and understanding about multi-cultural, multi-ethnic education. Now there is a chance for them to do something about it. Here is a source in Europe to allow teachers to practise what they teach.

So says John Colclough, Director of the International Youth Centre (IYC) which opens in July in Svendborg, on the island of Fyn in Denmark's pretty southern archipelago.

The centre, funded by donations and loans from local institutions and municipal authorities, will offer a wide range of basic week-long courses on topics such as the consumer society, popular movements, information technology, and industry. In addition, longer language, university preparation, field study, and youth training programmes are planned.

The emphasis is very much on cross-cultural exchange, approaching subjects from Scandinavian and European rather than a strictly bilateral perspective. In particular, a consortium of 18 Fyn technical schools, covering agriculture, maritime, and nursing col-

leges is working with the IYC to provide middle-level courses for trainees from the Third World.

The IYC is housed in a complex of converted nineteenth century buildings. More than 25 million has been spent on facilities which include computers, audio-visual aids, and accommodation for up to 300 people. The general age range for participants is 14-26. English is IYC's principal language.

Mr Colclough, formerly headmaster of Eastfield High School in Merton and a consultant to Unesco, says that the IYC is unique in the broad range of international courses it offers. "The whole idea is to facilitate the inter-change of ideas — a youth forum. You can't call this any part of the formal education system really, we are working as an extension."

Mr Colclough bubbles with enthusiasm for an ambitious project, but the IYC appears soundly based and has won support from the EEC, the Council of Europe, and the Unesco Associated Schools Project.

The cost per day, per head is £12, including meals, accommodation, and teaching. A five-day course at the IYC international camp school, for example, costs about £53. Reduced rates are available to teachers and youth leaders who wish to make an introductory visit, and special group travel rates can be arranged.

The International Youth Centre is at Vestervej 45, Postbox 150, DK-5700 Svendborg, Denmark. Tel: (010) 45 921 66 99. Information on request.

Community school

IN A LEAFY corner of Oxfordshire, there lies a school where children from different nationalities and speaking different languages are learning in harmony alongside each other.

Nothing new about this, perhaps, in a classroom in an inner-city school where faces of many colours stare back at you. But the school we are talking about has Sir Kevin Joseph as a governor, and he



Children from Roydon about to take off (See Pupils take a bird's eye view)

visited it this month to open an extension and see some of the school's activities.

He may also have had cause to reflect on the teachers' salaries — since the school in question is the European Community school in Culham where teachers are paid on a national basis which is then topped up by the European community to a level where all earn the same as the highest paid — the Germans. The English come way down the list along with the Italians.

The school opened in 1978 — the ninth of the European schools spread across the Community — to cater for the children of Community officials working over here. Children are taught in their mother tongue, which would be envied by their inner city peers — in one of seven different language sections. Class sizes vary from six to 25 depending on the language. Children study for the baccalaureat, and all 700 of them take up a second language at the age of six and a third at secondary level.

The 63 full-time staff — before you rush to put an application in the post — are mostly tri-lingual and some are even quadrilingual. And that is apart from their subject specialism.

The head, Derek Hurd, a former comprehensive head, loves his job, although he admits that what stresses and strains there are come from having to be a diplomat among staff and parents of so many different nationalities.

Material for research

FOR the past two years reports from HM Inspectorate have been published at the rate of about 250 a year. They contain invaluable material for academic and political researchers, and for the

many pressure groups in education. But they also present a problem of information retrieval. The Department of Education has published two editions of "Education Observed" which have reviewed many, but by no means all, of the reports. No complete list is available from the department.

To fill the gap Education Data Surveys has compiled a directory of all the published reports of the first two years, arranged in three ways — by local authority, by type of institution, and by the reference number. A supplement published in April adds the Welsh and Scottish reports and some recent English ones. Further updates are due in July and October.

Using the directory you can identify, say, all the HMI reports on primary schools in your county, or all the reports on independent

special schools in Britain. With the numbers of the reports it is then possible to obtain them free from the Department of Education.

Cost of the Directory, with the three supplements during the year, is £7.50. From Education Data Surveys, 3 Harley Road, Oxford OX2 0HS.

Pupils take a bird's eye view

PUPILS from Roydon primary school, who look to the air to chart their contribution to the BBC's 20th century Domesday Book. With 12 square kilometres of mainly rural and wooded land along the Essex/Hertfordshire border to work over, the head, Terry Cash, thought the overall view might be more effective. Clipboards in hand the 23 pupils recorded all the main features as the aircraft flew a grid pattern. Cameras were also used to

produce a permanent picture. Offshoots of the trip were some drama work — "Airport '85" — poetry, science — making something that rises geographically, based on airport interviews: a bit of maths based on the 24-hour clock; and careers work arising from interviews with Customs officers and the pilot and air hostess. There was also, says Mr Cash, some scientific experimentation on the effect of a pump flight at 1,500 feet during a hot thermally day on a stomachful of popcorn and Coke.

Harvest helps Thai school

WHEN drought destroyed the crop grown by the Mok Taww Primary School in the Thai province of Uthairat, the local community was saved from certain hunger by the intervention of children from Wootton Primary School in Oxfordshire.

The Wootton children had also been growing vegetables on a plot of land they cultivated in the school. Not in their case for the local community's main source of food, but for money that they sent to the school in Thailand. The Mok Taww children were able to plant a second crop with the Oxfordshire donation, and hunger was averted.

This year, while the Thai school again faces its harvest because of drought, the English children were losing theirs through late frost. The weather this year has been disastrous for primary school taking part in the school garden scheme encouraged and organised by the Development Education Unit, based at Oxford Polytechnic.

To join the scheme, schools cultivate some land — either in the school or in the community — and then market their produce through any channels they choose. Mostly they sell directly to the public through their PTAs, but the Wootton school convinced their local shop that they should stock the vegetables grown. The children work out their profits — an important part of the scheme because

they must leave enough money over to buy next year's seeds to Thailand. They also exchange letters and photos with the Mok Taww school.

The Thai children are growing food for their very survival, but Oxfordshire children have had a very real lesson this year about the devastating effects of the weather and plans of a community.

New professor at Exeter

NEVILLE Bennett has been appointed Exeter's first Professor of Primary Education, at Exeter University. The creation of this new chair is a reflection of the growing importance of primary education, of the anticipated growth in primary teaching vacancies from 1986, and of the fact that Exeter has the second largest school of education in the country.

But why is Professor Bennett leaving his present post as Director of the Lancaster University's prestigious Centre for Educational Research and Development? Mainly, he explained, because of the primary student teachers at Exeter. This direct access to teachers in training could, he feels, be useful for his research.

His last work at Lancaster is a study of the grouping in junior schools — to be published later this year — and a look at what happens when pupils move from special schools to ordinary schools in line with the '81 Education Act. Not many pupils are making the move, and Neville Bennett got all the local education authorities in the North-west to 'quote him when they knew of a case.

His most controversial work was the book which became an essential source in the prog. v. trad. teaching arguments. "Teaching Styles and Pupil Progress". It has been called in evidence by both sides.

Contributors: Simon Tisdall, Julia Hagedorn, John Fairhall.

ASTON UNIVERSITY MANAGEMENT CENTRE

Research Studentships
Applications are invited for research studentships which commence October, 1985. You are asked to apply immediately.

APPLIED PSYCHOLOGY DIVISION: ESRC/CASS RESEARCH STUDENTSHIP
The research will be conducted under the supervision of Dr D. R. Davies in collaboration with Rank Xerox Ltd and is concerned with distance learning and the role of the trainer in a high technology organisation. The student will receive the normal postgraduate allowance of £1,565 per annum.

Candidates should have, or expect to obtain this summer, a good honours degree in Psychology, Human Factors, or a related discipline. An orientation towards applied research, an interest in training and the ability to communicate with senior management would be an advantage. The student will receive the normal postgraduate allowance of £1,565 per annum.

TECHNOLOGY POLICY UNIT
Joint Committee studentships are available for interdisciplinary research in the following areas:

1. Problems of planning large-scale technological projects;
2. The role of experts in the planning of policy;
3. Government policies for the stimulation and regulation of technological innovation;
4. Technology assessment.

Informal enquiries to the Director, Dr D. Collingridge (ext 4426). Also available: CASE Studentship in collaboration with Civil and Public Services Association (CPSA) for research in information technology in the Civil Service and its implications for trade union policies. Informal enquiries to: Dr Robin Williams (ext 4427).

UNIVERSITY STUDENTSHIPS
In addition to the particular studentships listed above, the University is offering a limited number of awards covering fees and maintenance in priority areas of management research. For further details and application forms, please write to: The Secretary to the Doctoral Programme, University of Aston Management Centre, Nelson Building, Birmingham B4 7ET.

Adviser (Microelectronics and Mathematics in Education)

\$11,782

The British Council, a worldwide educational and cultural organisation, is looking for someone with experience in microelectronics in education and mathematics education to monitor development and manage its activities in these fields. The Adviser will be expected to be familiar with UK resources at school and further educational level and in teacher education and to provide up-to-date information and advice on curricula, hardware/software and other teaching materials, training courses, facilities and consultancy services to staff in the UK and overseas. The postholder will also manage relevant revenue-earning and aid-work projects and will contribute to internal and external publications.

Applicants must have a British degree in a relevant subject area, preferably in mathematics or computer science. A postgraduate qualification in education, teacher training experience, and recent involvement in curriculum development projects are desirable.

One or two year contract. Salary on appointment £11,782 including London weighting.

For further details and an application form to be returned by 5 July write or phone quoting E/3 to Personnel Management Department, The British Council, 65, Davies Street, London W1V 2AA, tel. 01-499 8011 ext. 3191 or 3586.

The British Council is an Equal Opportunities Employer.

NOTTING DALE TECHNOLOGY CENTRE

SOCIAL AND LIFE SKILLS TUTOR/ PLACEMENTS OFFICER

Notting Dale Technology Centre (ITeC) trains young unemployed people in Computing, Electronics, Office Skills and Social and Life Skills. Established five years ago, we are now working under the Youth Training Scheme, and are looking for a Social and Life Skills Tutor/Placements Officer.

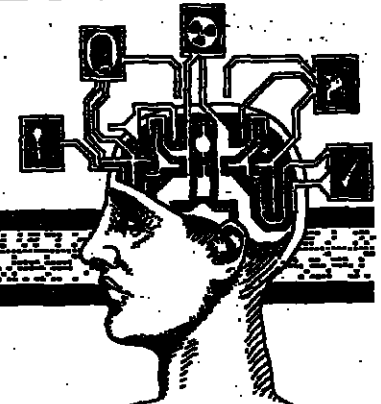
You should have experience in teaching Social and Life Skills and in Counselling. Knowledge of Literacy/Numeracy profiling would be an advantage. As would familiarity with Information Technology. Along with the teaching duties, you will be expected to liaise with employers to set-up and monitor work experience placements and to assist trainees in obtaining employment.

The ability to motivate and work with 16-17 year old students (mainly from ethnic minorities) is essential, teaching experience would be an advantage. You should be willing to use resources (including written teaching materials) effectively. The Centre plans to provide training for adults alongside the YTS course in the near future.

A degree or equivalent qualification is preferable, but not essential. All applicants will be considered on the basis of their suitability for the post, regardless of sex, race, marital status or disability.

Salary £9,350 pa.

For an application form and further details please contact: Reg Ellwood, NDTCC, 191 Preston Road, London W10 6TE. Tel: 01-969 6619.



DUMFRIES AND GALLOWAY REGIONAL COUNCIL EDUCATION DEPARTMENT ASSISTANT PRINCIPAL COMMUNITY EDUCATION OFFICER

£11,907 to £12,990

A challenging post in the development and promotion of the Community Education Service with the Region.

Applications are invited from candidates with energy, ideas, and enthusiasm to complete the senior management group for the Regional Service. The successful applicant will be expected to co-operate closely with colleagues in the general development of the Service and a broad-based experience of Community Education, particularly at promoted post level, is essential. Specific expertise or experience in individual aspects of the Service, eg Youth Work, Staff development and training, Leisure and Recreation, would be of considerable advantage.

Disabled persons will be considered.

Application forms and further details can be obtained from the Regional Personnel Officer, Dumfries and Galloway Regional Council, Council Offices, Dumfries DG1 2DD, to whom completed forms should be returned not later than June 14, 1985. Conveying directly or indirectly will disqualify.

Faculty of Community studies Head of Department of Psychology and Speech Pathology

Grade V Salary Scale £16,098 to £17,877 per annum (under review)

The Department has a staffing establishment of 22 staff divided between 15 and 16 posts in psychology (7). Applicants should have a well established research and teaching reputation in one of the fields represented in the Department.

For details and an application form, returnable by June 14, 1985, send a self-addressed envelope marked 417 to the Secretary, Manchester Polytechnic, All Saints, Manchester M15 6BH.

Manchester Polytechnic is an equal opportunities employer.

KINGSTON POLYTECHNIC School of Computing TEMPORARY LECTURER/SENIOR LECTURER

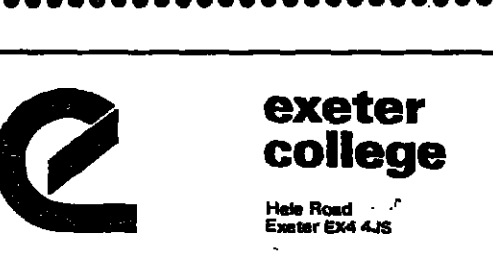
Applicants for the post should have relevant qualifications and/or experience in the computing field particularly in software engineering or information processing.

Applicants from industry with expertise in systems analysis and design would also be welcome. Opportunities exist to take part in the research activities of the School.

Salary range £2,226 to £14,736 including London allowance.

Application forms and further details from Personnel Officer, Kingston Polytechnic, Kingston upon Thames KT1 2EE. Tel: 01-449 1366, ext. 287. Closing date June 14, 1985.

The British Council



Applications are invited for the following post:

LECTURER GRADE I COMPUTING SYSTEMS

Essential qualities needed are:

- * graduate or equivalent qualifications
- * industrial/commercial experience desirable
- * teaching experience

Application forms and further particulars (SAE) obtainable from the Principal at the above address.

HERIOT-WATT UNIVERSITY EDINBURGH COLLEGE OF ART CHAIR IN TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING

Applications are invited for a Chair in the Department of Town and Country Planning, which is a joint department of the University and the College and which offers professionally recognised degree and diploma courses in planning and housing.

The successful candidate will be expected to contribute to the teaching activities of the department and to provide leadership in research.

Further particulars and application forms are available from Mr. Duncan L. Cameron, Secretary, Heriot-Watt University, Chambers Street, Edinburgh EH1 1HX, to whom applications should be sent to arrive not later than 1st July, 1985.

KINGSTON POLYTECHNIC School of Sociology RESEARCH ASSISTANT (REF JCI)

To work on a longitudinal study of the impact of environmental factors and especially government policy on small business owner-manager decision-making. Applicants should possess an appropriate Social Science qualification (preferably related to industrial sociology) and the research and social skills to sustain long-term contacts with a sample of small business owner-manager respondents. Registration for a higher degree may be possible.

The appointment is full time for two years. Salary range £5,056 to £8,588 including London allowance.

Details and application forms from Personnel Officer, Kingston Polytechnic, Kingston upon Thames KT1 2EE. Tel: 01-449 1366, ext. 287. Reply quote ref. no. Closing date June 14, 1985.

PLYMOUTH BUSINESS SCHOOL

LECTURER IV SENIOR LECTURER

In Management Information Systems

L19SL £7,548 to £14,061 (level of appointment and starting salary — dependent upon qualifications and experience). Pay award pending.

Applicants should have appropriate academic qualifications and industrial or commercial experience. They should be able to contribute at both undergraduate and postgraduate/post experience levels in the area of Management Information Systems.

Application forms, to be returned by Friday, June 28, 1985, and further details may be obtained from the Personnel Officer, Plymouth Polytechnic, Drake Circus, Plymouth PL4 8AA. Tel: (0752) 264633.

DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES LECTURER II In Environmental Organic Chemistry

Required to teach Organic Chemistry and Environmental Organic Chemistry to Honours Degree Level. Applicants should have a research interest in some aspect of Environmental Organic Chemistry and a keen desire to be intimately involved in the organisation, operation and development of the B.Sc. Honours Environmental Science course.

Salary: £7,548-£12,069 (pay award pending) (normally with further advancement) to £14,061.

Application forms — to be returned by Friday, 14 June 1985 — and further details are available from the Personnel Officer, Plymouth Polytechnic, Drake Circus, Plymouth, PL4 8AA. Tel: (0752) 264633.

Plymouth Polytechnic

Sheffield City Polytechnic DEPARTMENT OF MECHANICAL AND PRODUCTION ENGINEERING

EXCITING PROJECTS IN MANUFACTURING SYSTEMS

Salary Range: £7,548-£29,910 p.a.

The Polytechnic is in partnership with a number of local companies, young graduates to work in the companies on stimulating tasks.

The appointments will be initially for two years but there is a probability of permanent posts becoming available. The project work is essentially company based but with supporting studies and supervision by the Polytechnic. All the projects are concerned with the advancement of currently used technologies and will be both challenging and stimulating. The posts will be based in the Sheffield and Manchester areas.

We are looking for young high calibre (good honours degree or equivalent) graduates, preferably with some industrial experience and with management potential.

The partnerships are sponsored by the Science and Engineering Research Council Teaching Company Scheme.

APPLICATION FORMS AND FURTHER DETAILS FROM THE PERSONNEL DEPARTMENT, SHEFFIELD CITY POLYTECHNIC, HALLS HOUSE, FITZLAN SQUARE, SHEFFIELD S1 2BB. TEL. 20911, EXT. 2387. CLOSING DATE: 12th JUNE.

Sheffield City Polytechnic is an Equal Opportunities Employer.

HAMMERSMITH AND FULHAM TRAINING SERVICES PROJECT OFFICER

Up to £10,000 H.F.T.S. is launching a LOCAL COLLABORATIVE PROJECT sponsored by M.S.C. This one year project will investigate the training needs of companies, and trainees, especially in new and high technologies, taking steps to implement the findings.

Relevant graduates or higher qualifications required. Experience in research and / or previous employment in industry would be an advantage.

Apply by 11th June 1985.

H.F.T.S. (LDP), Town Hall Extension, King Street, Hammersmith, London W6. Telephone: 01-748 3362.

EDUCATION ASSISTANT

To work for professional institute situated near Oxford Circus. Must have an eye for detail and be able to perform not only the interesting duties but also the humdrum under pressure. Starting salary £6,500 — £20,000, superannuation scheme.

Please write, giving details of education and previous employment, marking the envelope "Confidential" to: P.D. Educational Institute of Medical Laboratory Sciences, 12 Queen Anne Street, London W1M 8AU.

TUTOR FOR LANGUAGE DEVELOPMENT AND GENERAL EDUCATION FOR ASIAN STUDENTS WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO WOMEN AND THE UNEMPLOYED

Lecturer I £5910-£10572

North East Adult Education Divisional Establishment.

Required as soon as possible. Will have responsibility for co-ordinating the English as a Second Language programme, teaching for a minimum of 12 hours each week, developing teaching aids and materials, planning and organising courses at all levels from basic to post literacy skills. Appropriate teaching or community work experience with Asian women and knowledge of an Asian Language would be an advantage. A commitment to the development of an anti-racist and anti-sexist education programme is essential. The post is permanent and established in the Sheffield Education Service (Section II).

APPLICATION FORMS AND FURTHER DETAILS FROM THE CHIEF EDUCATION OFFICER (REF:CEV/ME), EDUCATION DEPARTMENT, PO BOX 67, LEOPOLD STREET, SHEFFIELD S1 1RA. CLOSING DATE 14th JUNE.

City of Sheffield An Equal Opportunity Employer

THE PEPPER HARROW FOUNDATION THORNBY HALL — NORTHAMPTONSHIRE A DIRECTOR

Is required to transform this historic private Manor House into a very special school for emotionally disturbed children of secondary school age. It will be a registered charity and a full member of the Pepper Harrow Foundation. This post offers an exciting and creative opportunity to develop and apply new ideas in treatment and education; on appointment, the Director will be involved in the planning, staffing and material development of the Community.

Applicants should have experience of working with disturbed children. They should have understanding and preferably have had some experience of the application of psycho-dynamic ideas in the residential setting and they are likely to have held posts in a senior capacity in one of the helping professions.

The salary scale and conditions of service will recognise the required level of effort and creativity, of management skills and of experience.

Please write for further details and application information to: The Executive Director, The Pepper Harrow Foundation, 14 Charterhouse Square, London EC1M 6AX.

Coláiste na hOiscoil Gaillimh

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE GALWAY IRELAND

TEMPORARY TEACHING APPOINTMENTS

Applications are invited for a temporary teaching appointment in each of the following:

FRENCH MATHEMATICS MODERN ENGLISH SPANISH STATISTICS

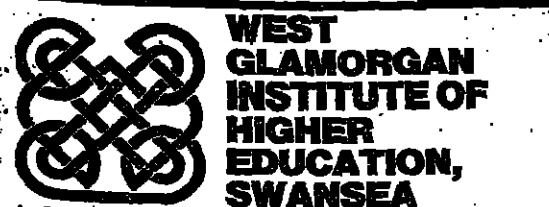
The normal period of tenure of such appointments is nine months but shall in no case exceed twelve months. Applications including full curriculum vitae and the names of three to five referees should be lodged, not later than June 14, 1985, with the Registrar from whom further details may be obtained.

INTERNATIONAL VOLUNTARY SERVICE Two Staff Vacancies

FIELD OFFICERS FOR BOTSWANA AND LESOTHO

IVS aims to assist development by recruiting technically and professionally experienced people to work on two year contracts with governments. The Field Officers will administer and develop the IVS Volunteer Programmes in Botswana and Lesotho respectively and provide voluntary support. Applicants should have previous overseas experience, preferably as a volunteer; knowledge of Southern African affairs, administration and other relevant skills. Terms include modest salary, housing, insurance, Field Office vehicle and all expenses. Annual visit to the UK.

Two stage selection procedure leading to appointment in August for Botswana and September/October for Lesotho. PO Box 100, Department, IVS, 9 Regent Road, Leicester, LE1 6YL. Tel: (0532) 541261.



WEST GLAMORGAN INSTITUTE OF HIGHER EDUCATION, SWANSEA

FACULTY OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION HEAD OF SCHOOL OF BUSINESS (PRINCIPAL LECTURER)

Candidates should be Graduates in Business Studies or a relevant discipline. The successful applicant should possess a higher degree and relevant experience in business administration. The successful applicant will be expected to contribute to the Institute's Research Programme.

SENIOR LECTURER IN BUSINESS STUDIES

Applicants should be Graduates in Business Studies or a relevant discipline. The successful applicant should possess a higher degree and relevant experience in business studies. The successful applicant will be expected to contribute to the Institute's Research Programme.

LECTURER IN SECRETARIAL STUDIES (OFFICE SYSTEMS)

Candidates should be Graduates with good commercial or industrial experience. The successful applicant should possess a higher degree and relevant experience in secretarial studies. The successful applicant will be expected to contribute to the Institute's Research Programme.

FACULTY OF ELECTRONIC ENGINEERING HEAD OF SCHOOL OF ELECTRONICS (PRINCIPAL LECTURER)

Applicants should be Graduates who possess a Higher Degree in Electrical Engineering or Electronics. The successful applicant should possess a higher degree and relevant experience in electronic engineering. The successful applicant will be expected to contribute to the Institute's Research Programme.

SENIOR LECTURER IN COMPUTER-AIDED ENGINEERING/DESIGN AUTOMATION

Candidates should possess a Higher Degree with good industrial background. Experience of research and of development projects in the field of computer-aided engineering and design automation would be an advantage. The successful applicant will be expected to contribute to the Institute's Research Programme.

SENIOR LECTURER IN COMMUNICATIONS ENGINEERING

Applicants should possess a Higher qualification and be able to contribute to the teaching of Telecommunications, Digital Data Transmission, Satellite Communications and Computer Telephony. Experience of teaching in Higher Education would be an advantage as well as a research background. The successful applicant will be expected to contribute to the development of a B.Eng. Degree.

SENIOR LECTURER IN MICROELECTRONICS (2 Posts)

Candidates should be Graduates specialising in Electronics and Microelectronic Systems. The possession of a Higher Degree would be an advantage. The successful applicant should have industrial or postgraduate research experience. Teaching experience and a knowledge of CMAA and BTEC would be beneficial.

Principal Lecturer: £13,000-£14,457 (under review)
Senior Lecturer: £11,700-£13,150 (under review)
Lecturer: £9,500-£10,950 (under review)
For further details and application form, please write, enclosing a stamped, addressed envelope, to:
The Principal
WEST GLAMORGAN INSTITUTE OF HIGHER EDUCATION
Towynhill Road, Swansea SA2 0UT
Closing date: 7th June, 1985

Could YOU teach craft design and technology?

Teachers of CDT are needed in many areas. To encourage more people to train to teach this important and challenging subject in secondary schools, DES and the Welsh Office are again offering a number of high-value training awards. They cover either one or two-year courses of initial teacher training, or - for qualified teachers - one-year retraining courses.

The awards are open to suitably qualified people - with for example a degree or HND in engineering - and to qualified teachers, aged between 26 and 50.

If you are interested and think you are eligible, send for the free booklet *Teacher training awards in CDT* to

Department of Education & Science
Information Division (2/1)
Elizabeth House, London SE1 7PH



DIRECTOR (redevelopment)

An exciting and challenging post in community education. The Council advises the Secretary of State for Scotland on all matters relating to community education and promotes the development of community education throughout Scotland.

The Director's responsibilities include the provision of professional advice to the Council, the representation of the Council's views at all levels, co-operation with other agencies, management of a staff of 40, and financial control of an annual budget of over £7.5 million.

Applications are invited from candidates with a thorough grasp of community education and successful management experience at a senior level in education or other relevant field. Salary based on APT and C Scales of the NJC for Local Authorities (Scottish Council), and will be in the range £20,405 to £21,852.

Previous applications will remain under consideration. Further information and application forms from: R. S. Wilson, SCSEC, Atholl House, 2 Caning Street, Edinburgh EH3 8EG.

Applications should be returned by Friday 26th June, 1985 to The Chairman, SCSEC at the same address.

TOWN TEACHER LTD Newcastle Upon Tyne

PROJECT DEVELOPMENT DIRECTOR

Town Teacher Ltd. is a charitable company developing and promoting environmental education for children and adults throughout the Tyne and Wear area of the North East. The Company is based in a fine 18th century gateway house recently adapted for our use. The Development Director will be responsible for Town Teacher's creative development. Enthusiasm, imagination, a capacity to communicate and a sound knowledge of environmental issues are important requirements.

Applicants must have a degree or professional qualification in environmental education or a related discipline, with experience in curriculum development, project management, and financial management to fund and run the whole project. The post is initially for two years, but with prospects. Salary: in the region of £11,000, subject to negotiation. A job description can be obtained from THE CHAIRMAN, Town Teacher Ltd., All Saints Church, All Saints Road, Newcastle Upon Tyne NE1 3DS, to whom applications, with curriculum vitae and two references, should be sent before June 20 1985. Telephone enquiries to David Lovie on 081-261 6144 ext. 250.

Gwent COLLEGE OF HIGHER EDUCATION

Faculty of Information Science and Systems Technology

are pleased to offer a new four-year Degree Course in the field of High Technology leading to the CMAA award of a

B.ENG in ELECTRONIC AND INSTRUMENTATION SYSTEMS

Applications are invited from candidates who have obtained or expect to obtain A level passes in Physics and Mathematics, or an equivalent qualification, such as an appropriate BTEC Diploma.

Reflecting the exciting developments of a micro-electronic age, this sandwich course brings together aspects of Electronics and Instrumentation such as information theory and technology, computing, data communications, microprocessor engineering, transducers, control systems etc, with an emphasis on engineering applications.

Further details and application forms may be obtained from the Admissions Officer, Gwent College of Higher Education, All-yr-yn Avenue, Newport, Gwent. Tel (0633) 51525.

PAISLEY COLLEGE

A Scottish Central Institution

Paisley College is a major degree awarding institution funded by the Scottish Education Department with 5,000 full-time students on vocationally oriented CMAA degree and honours degree courses. The College also offers a number of post-graduate courses, has an active research school and maintains close links with industry, commerce and the wider community.

SENIOR STUDENT ADVISORY OFFICER

(Salary Scale: £12,777-£16,104 - review pending)

The successful candidate will be responsible for managing the Student Advisory Service which is charged with the tasks of providing careers and welfare advice to students, and administering the College's Health Service.

INFORMATION OFFICER

(Salary Scale: £9,500-£11,040 - review date July)

The person appointed to this key post will be responsible for promoting externally the work of the College and its various Departments and Units and for developing and improving internal communications and information services.

Candidates should be graduates and have proven administrative or industrial experience. Experience of, or training in, vocational guidance would also be an advantage.

Application forms and further particulars may be obtained from The Personnel Officer, Paisley College of Technology, High Street, Paisley, PA1 2BE. Tel: 041-887 1241 Ext 230, to whom completed applications should be returned by 10th June.

DUNDEE COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY EXTRA BLOOD POSTS

Resulting from the success of the programme of recruitment aimed at increasing the output of graduates in the new technologies from the Scottish Central Institutions, the additional unadvertised posts are available in the departments of electrical and electronic engineering, mathematics and computer studies and physics.

SENIOR LECTURESHIP AND LECTURESHIP IN DIGITAL SYSTEMS OR SOFTWARE ENGINEERING OR CAE OR VLSI DESIGN

Candidates should be suitably qualified and experienced in electronic electrical engineering or a related discipline.

SENIOR LECTURESHIP AND LECTURESHIP IN INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

Candidates should be suitably qualified and experienced in one or more of office automation, systems analysis & design, distributed systems, network technologies, man-machine interfaces, and artificial intelligence.

SENIOR LECTURESHIP AND LECTURESHIP IN MICROSYSTEMS

Candidates should be qualified in computer studies, physics or a related discipline and be prepared to teach the subject of microsystems with particular reference to the BSc(BScQ) in Science.

For all posts, applicants should have a good first degree and preferably a higher degree, and they should also have relevant industrial and/or research experience. The successful applicant will be required to teach on a range of postgraduate, degree and other courses, and will be expected to undertake research and/or consultancy. The Senior Lectureship appointments will play a leadership role in the new developments, and candidates for these posts must have substantial appropriate experience.

Salary Scales (currently under review):
Senior Lectureship £12,777-£16,104
Lectureship £9,500-£11,040

In all cases, initial placing will depend upon approved experience and financial assistance towards the cost of removal expenses may be payable.

Further particulars and application forms may be obtained from The Personnel Officer, Dundee College of Technology, Bell Street, Dundee, DD1 1HG, with whom applications should be lodged not later than 14 June 1985.

SPECIAL RESEARCH INITIATIVES IN SCIENCE

1. Research Fellow Analytical Atomic Spectroscopy
2. Research Assistant Cretaceous Micropalaeontology
3. Research Technician Fish Diseases/Culture and Engineering
4. Lecturer in Civil Engineering
5. Research Associate To join researchers in Department of Civil Engineering designing electronic hardware and/or computer software
6. Research Fellow Engineering Information Management
7. Research Assistant (2 Posts) - Satellite Communications Business Terminals
8. Research Fellow Knowledge-based systems and Image Understanding

Posts are funded by the National Advisory Body for Local Authority Higher Education.

For further details and an application form, please contact Personnel Officer at the address below or telephone (0752) 264639.

Closing date for applications: 21 June 1985.

Plymouth Polytechnic
Drake Circus, Plymouth, Devon PL4 8AA

WEST GLAMORGAN INSTITUTE OF HIGHER EDUCATION

FACULTY OF EDUCATION SENIOR LECTURESHIP in POST GRADUATE EDUCATIONAL STUDIES

Applications are invited from graduates with three years' Primary or Secondary teaching experience who possess a Higher Degree in Education or a relevant discipline, Educational Management or Comparative Education or Curriculum Development or other suitable areas.

LI Salary: £7,548-£12,099 (under review).

Application forms and further details from: The Principal, WEST GLAMORGAN INSTITUTE OF HIGHER EDUCATION, Towynhill Road, Swansea SA2 0UT. Closing date: 7th June, 1985.

Humbleside County Council

At present we have a number of posts available in the following areas:

SOCIAL SERVICES

"The Neighbourhood Approach" requires an Assistant Programme Director (Training)

RASC Scale: Grade 10 Points 45 to 48

£14,015 to £15,042

To be engaged in a new and original approach to the management of the HULL INTENSIVE TREATMENT SCHEME (H.I.T.S.)

The scheme will be developed on the basis of "Community Care" and will involve the development of a new approach to the management of the H.I.T.S. scheme. The successful candidate will be responsible for the development of the scheme and for the management of the staff involved.

Applicants should be graduates with a minimum of five years' experience in the field of social services. The successful candidate will be required to have a good knowledge of the H.I.T.S. scheme and to be able to work closely with the staff involved.

Application forms and further particulars may be obtained from The Personnel Officer, Humbleside County Council, 100, The Quadrant, Hull HU1 2JH. Tel: 0482 511111. Closing date: 14th June 1985.

OXFORD POLYTECHNIC

Department of Catering Management LECTURER II / SENIOR LECTURER IN NUTRITION

Post Ref No. CSM/N

To participate in teaching and research in the Department of Catering Management, Oxford Polytechnic, applicants should have a minimum of five years' experience in the field of nutrition.

The successful candidate will be responsible for the development of the Department's research programme and for the management of the staff involved.

Applicants should be graduates with a minimum of five years' experience in the field of nutrition. The successful candidate will be required to have a good knowledge of the Department's research programme and to be able to work closely with the staff involved.

Application forms and further particulars may be obtained from The Personnel Officer, Oxford Polytechnic, 100, The Quadrant, Oxford OX1 2JH. Tel: 01865 511111. Closing date: 14th June 1985.

UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD DEPARTMENT OF LOCAL GOVERNMENTS

RESEARCH ASSISTANT

A Research Assistant is required to assist the Research Fellow in the study of the impact of local government on the environment.

The successful candidate will be responsible for the development of the Department's research programme and for the management of the staff involved.

Applicants should be graduates with a minimum of five years' experience in the field of local government. The successful candidate will be required to have a good knowledge of the Department's research programme and to be able to work closely with the staff involved.

Application forms and further particulars may be obtained from The Personnel Officer, University of Oxford, 100, The Quadrant, Oxford OX1 2JH. Tel: 01865 511111. Closing date: 14th June 1985.

CHIEF ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER

The London Borough of Enfield will establish a new college of further education on 1st September 1985, based in part on the existing courses offered by the Edgware College of Further Education but with a wider range of courses which it will replace.

The Chief Administrative Officer, together with the Principal and Vice Principal, will have the central executive responsibility for the College including general management, financial, external relations, staffing and allocation of resources. The Chief Administrative Officer will be responsible for the planning and implementation of the transfer of administrative, clerical and other ancillary support services.

Candidates should have a proven record of successful administrative and management experience; an ability to motivate colleagues; qualities of thoroughness and diligence; and some knowledge of further education.

The post is graded POE on a salary scale of £11,250 to £12,343 plus 0.5% per annum London Weighting.

Further information and application form available from Education Establishment Section, P.O. Box 66, Civic Centre, Silver Street, Enfield, EN1 3DQ. Telephone: 01-861 3833. Closing date for receipt of applications: 14th June 1985.

London Borough of Enfield

An Equal Opportunity Employer

POLICE POWERS AND THE PROSECUTION SYSTEM A Research Initiative

The Economic and Social Research Council proposes to launch a research initiative in the field of police powers and the prosecution system. It has allocated a total of £350,000 to this over a three-year period. The initiative will address the implementation and effects of the Police and Criminal Evidence Act 1984, and the Prosecution of Offences Bill currently before Parliament.

Individual researchers, research institutes and centres in the social sciences and related disciplines are invited to submit outline proposals for research projects in 1986 words by 15th September, 1985.

For further details and a research brief, please write to: Miss Fanny Hughes, Sub-Committee on Police Powers and the Prosecution System, ESRC, 1 Temple Avenue, London EC4Y 0SD.

E/SRC

Economic and Social Research Council

Applications are invited for the post of Temporary Lecturer in the Faculty of Law

This post is available for one, two or three years and preference may be given to candidates who possess a Law Degree. It will commence in October, 1985, and will be a full-time post. The salary will be in the range £7,548 to £12,099 (under review). Further particulars may be obtained from Mr. C. S. Bank, The University, Southampton SO9 4NH, or write to the Faculty of Law, University of Southampton, 100, The Quadrant, Southampton SO9 4NH. Closing date: 14th June 1985.



Are you as keen to teach as our technicians are to learn?

We hope you're one of those teachers who thoroughly enjoys teaching. Who doesn't mind letting enthusiasm show. Because we have some very keen and responsible pupils for you to train.

Our pupils are the RAF's technicians of tomorrow. Some of the brightest and most highly motivated young men and women in Britain with a voracious appetite for learning.

But without dedicated teaching their careers wouldn't get off the ground. And without our technicians neither would the RAF.

Hence the importance of your role as a Royal Air Force Education Officer.

What's more, we'll give you every facility to fulfil that role effectively.

You see, we believe in "hands on" teaching. Giving each pupil the chance to get to grips with the machine. Be it an oscilloscope or a jet engine, he'll learn more, quicker, if he's working in a small group.

But the instruction of the trainee technicians is only part of the job.

There are also numerous opportunities throughout the RAF for additional responsibilities.

Such as keeping all ranks - from airmen to officers - abreast of the

continual advances being made in electronics, computer technology, radar, electrical and aeronautical engineering. Advances which can only be applied effectively if they're taught effectively.

What now? You don't need to be a qualified teacher because if you're not already experienced, we'll teach you the art of teaching. But you should have a degree in engineering, physics, mathematics or a computing discipline or you may apply if you have an HNC or TEC in an engineering subject, together with a GCE 'O' level in English Language (or equivalent). Alternatively, if you do have a teaching qualification it must be with mathematics or physics. We also have some vacancies for linguists - especially German speaking.

You can apply for a 4-to 6-year gratuity-earning Short Service Commission or indeed, a commission for a longer period. Write to Group Captain Paul Terrett, OBE, at (TG) Officer Careers (07/27/05), London HA7 4PZ or call in at any RAF Careers Information Office.

Please include your date of birth and present and/or intended qualifications. Age on entry up to 30.

Formal application must be made in the UK.

Education & Training

RAF Officer

RESEARCH ASSISTANTSHIPS

£5,910-£6,657 (pay award pending)

Required to undertake post graduate research selected from the following fields. Applicants should possess, or expect to obtain a good honours degree in a related subject area.

Department of Civil Engineering
(i) Hydraulic Performance of Arched Bridges
(ii) Determination of Wind Loading on Structures
(iii) Load-Bearing Brickwork Panels.

Department of Communication Engineering
(i) Motion Adaptive Image Processing.

Department of Mathematics, Statistics and Computing
(i) Numerical Solution of Singular Integral Equations
(ii) Mathematical Modelling of Nearshore Coastal Circulations.

Faculties of Maritime Studies / Technology
(i) Marine Automatic Guidance, Integrated Navigation and Hazard Avoidance.

Research Assistants are expected to register for a higher degree with the CMAA. Appointments are for a period of two years with a possibility of extension to a third year (fixed term contract).

Application forms to be returned by 15 June 1985 can be obtained with further particulars from The Personnel Officer, Plymouth Polytechnic, Drake Circus, Plymouth PL4 8AA. Tel. 0752-264639.

Plymouth Polytechnic

The British Council

Science Education Adviser

£11,782

The British Council, a worldwide educational and cultural organisation, is looking for an adviser with suitable qualifications and experience to head its advisory section on science education. The section maintains up-to-date information on British resources in science education and develops contacts between these and their overseas counterparts. The person appointed will also provide professional support for all-funded personnel in key appointments overseas.

Applicants must have a British degree in a science subject, an educational qualification and UK and overseas work experience in science education at school and preferably also tertiary level. A higher degree and wide experience of overseas and UK science education are desirable.

One or two year contract. Salary on appointment £11,782 including London Weighting.

For further details and an application form to be returned by 5 July write or phone quoting E/2 to Personnel Management Department, The British Council, 65, Davies Street, London W1Y 2AA. Tel: 01-499 8011 ext. 3191 or 3586.

The British Council is an Equal Opportunities Employer.

ilea Inner London Education Authority

Administrative Head of Further and Higher Education Branch

Salary Range: £20,514-£22,242 plus £1,419 London Weighting Allowance

The Branch is responsible for the administration of the Authority's 26 maintained and 3 assisted colleges and 5 polytechnics and for administration of the student award scheme.

Applicants for this senior position should be skilled administrators and highly numerate. Experience in Further and Higher Education is desirable. Ability to respond to and generate change is essential. Being responsible for the delivery of large parts of the Authority's Service, a strong commitment to Equal Opportunities policy and supporting practices is essential.

Suitable for job share. Application forms and further details are available from Personnel Services Division (EO/Equal 1B), Room 366, The County Hall, London SE1 7PB. Please enclose an SAE. Closing date for the return of completed applications is 14 June 1985. ILEA IS AN EQUAL OPPORTUNITIES EMPLOYER

SURREY COUNTY COUNCIL SPELTHORNE ADULT EDUCATION INSTITUTE

Principal (Group 3)

Salary within range: £17,216-£18,482 + £264 London Allowance.

Required 1st January, 1986.

Applications are invited from suitably qualified and experienced candidates with Adult Education, and preferably also Further Education experience for the post of Principal present Principal. The successful candidate will be expected to have wide administrative and managerial experience and to demonstrate the capacity and vision for continuing development of the large institute which provides a broad range of vocational and non-vocational courses, courses supported by the M.S.C. and has responsibility for education provision in two Reading Centres.

Application Forms and further details are available from the County Education Officer (FE/ME) County Hall, Kingston upon Thames, Surrey KT1 2DJ on receipt of a stamped addressed envelope. Completed application forms should be returned to the above address by 13 June 1985.

You will be responsible for the day to day management and long-term development of Special Areas Courses based at the North Hulse Centre, Jackson Crescent, Manchester M15 6BP.

You will be suitably qualified and experienced and be able to demonstrate a commitment to affirmative action in the education, and a knowledge of the equality of opportunity act.

Application forms and further details are available from the Senior Administrative Officer, Central Area of Community Education, 9 Anson Road, Victoria Park, Manchester M14 5BY. Tel 061-224 2612.

Closing date June 14, 1983.

Re-advertisement

Previous applicants will be reconsidered.

AN EQUAL OPPORTUNITY EMPLOYER

TEFL:

Christ Church College Canterbury
ENGLISH LANGUAGE TEACHING UNIT
Applications are invited for the following posts in the English
Language Teaching Unit of this public-sector College of Higher
Education.
TEACHERS, GRADE 9

[illegible]

EFL TEACHERS WANTED

Enthusiastic and experienced EFL teachers re-
mainly Arab and Far-Eastern students from beginn-

proficiency, for new language school. Qualifications BA or equivalent in modern languages, linguistics or business studies or accountancy and minimum R.S.A. preparatory certificate. Knowledge of Arabic, Urdu, Persian, Hindi, Urdu or to Arabs in the UK would be an advantage. Possibility of part-time contract in the Middle East. Salary negotiable.

Please apply in writing with cv to:

The Secretary,
CESC,
Broadbridge Hall, Old Bridge Road,

TEACHING POST IN CAIRO

TEACHING POST IN CAIRO

Six-month teaching post in Cairo for qualified and experienced EFL teachers commencing in July 1985. Post is for a single male teacher. Requirements: Candidates should be graduates with EFL teaching experience. Diploma for equivalent held minimum of three years' EFL teaching experience. Preference will be given to a candidate with a self-acknowledging interest and/or experience of teaching in the Arab World.

QUALIFIED EFL TEACHERS

A few vacancies remain for experienced EFL Teachers on two and three week courses at some centres during July. Duties include teaching groups of foreign students and/or school children on weekday mornings and a supervision of some afternoon activities and Saturday excursions.

For application form please telephone
ANGLO-EUROPEAN STUDY TOURS LTD
01-523-0334/5

**EFL STAFF
REQUIRED**

URSAE,
a leading organization special-
izing in short intensive
Spanish courses for European
business, social, tourism and
university students, and
for qualified teachers. Full
experience an advantage.

Appointments: Barcelona, Madrid,
Glasgow, Liverpool, London,
Spain, Leicester, Lough-
borough, St. Albans, York.
Worcester, Coventry, Twicken-
ham, Birmingham, Bournemouth,
Reading, Milton Keynes, North-
ampton.

**University of
Birmingham**
FACULTY OF LAW
**INSTITUTE OF JUDICIAL
ADMINISTRATION**
**RESEARCH
FELLOW**

Applications are invited from
persons with qualifications in

For the above, write to David Lilley, Academic Administrator, Chippingham, Cirencester, Chipping Sodbury, Thornbury, Bristol, Dawlish, Newton Abbot, Devon, or to the Secretary, Society for the Advancement of Science, 100, Brook Green, W. Uxbridge, Middlesex.

Hutton, Lyndgren,
 Manchester, Newbury, Essex
 ine, Bedford, Wantage.
 For more details write to
 OMB, c/o Mrs. J. R. Jones
 Woolley, Academic Registrar.
 For further details write to
 OMB, c/o Mrs. J. R. JONES
 LANE, OXFORD
 or Telephone:
 0895 728725 (Ansafone)

The person appointed will
 work on a project, supported
 by the Laboratory, and will be
 directed by Dr F. Baldwin,
 senior principal scientist. The
 course, based in Washington
 covers in different parts of the
 country.

Further particulars, and application
 forms, from August 1st
 will be available from the
 OMB, c/o Mrs. J. R. JONES, LANE, OXFORD.

**TEST QUALIFIED
SUMMER
COURSE DIRECTORS
and TEACHERS** required for

residential and family stay
centred with adults, teenagers
and juniors, late June to August
in South West England.

Further details and application
forms from:
REGENT SUMMER SCHOOLS,
4 Percy Street,
London W1P 0FA.
Tel: 01-626 96622.

INTERNATIONAL

INTERNATIONAL HOUSE HASTINGS
Offers the following courses:
1 WEEK RSA PREP. CERT COURSE — held every month.
next course June 7-13

8 WEEKS - **RSA DIPLOMA COURSE** - vacancies October 1974. **5-DAY TEST WORKSHOP** - 1974. **10-DAY TEST WORKSHOP** - 1974. In **TEFL** - **Workshops** - dates: July 8; July 15; August 5; August 19. For further details, please contact: **Foreign Language Resource Chambers, White Rock, B.C. V4B 1S6, Canada.** Tel. **604-681-4444.** Fax **445-715.**

**QUALIFIED EFL
TEACHERS**
JUNE/JULY/AUGUST

For French Children, French Japanese Students, Tuition - \$1000.00 per year.

Avon, Berks, Bucks, Cheshire, Devon, Dorset, Glouce. Hants, North Hants, Hampshire, Suffolk - Sum. - W. Midlands. Shropshire, Staffordshire.

For details send name and address card to:

Language Centre, (H.R. G.A.R.),
University of Warwick, Coventry, Warwickshire, CV4 7AL.

Georg. Barker, Birmingham, Surrey, TW9 1LY.

QUALETED

E.F.L. TEACHERS
 required for summer courses
 leagee students in Glasgow,
 es and Home Counties; also
 ch/Idem.

are employed in Central London. Accommodation is provided in many cases. Also responsible for headteachers / administrators required.

Contact: Kenneth School of English, 4 Russell Gardens, London W14 Tel 01-603 2150/3026.

HEADS SCHOOL OF ENGLISH, EASTBOURNE (Est. 23 years)

TEFL TEACHERS
We require teachers of English with degree and TEFL qualification for Summer courses.
Steward going personally

essential. Good salary offered.
Tel. 0323 343358

ESP/EFL TUTORS
1:1 and small group courses in English and French for
senior business and professional
people.
We wish to establish contact
with experienced freelance
tutor/teachers in occasional
course preparation and

University of Surrey
Department of Chemistry
Applications are invited for a
**POSTDOCTORAL
RESEARCH
FELLOWSHIP**
Supported by the British Gas
Corporation. The work will be
conducted with

مَكْرًا مِنَ الْأَهْلِ

POLYTECHNICS

NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE
POLYTECHNICFACULTY OF BUSINESS AND MANAGEMENT
SCHOOL OF COMPUTING AND INFORMATICS

SENIOR LECTURER — Ref. A28/85

AND

LECTURER II — Ref. A12/85

RE-ADVERTISEMENT

The posts will involve teaching systems design or software engineering at undergraduate and postgraduate level; contribution to course development and evaluation; and research in research community activities in support of our specialist courses in computing and informatics.

Applicants for both posts should be graduates in computing or a related discipline.

Applicants for the Senior Lecturer post should have significant research/teaching/business experience related to the development of computing systems. The Lecturer II post is for a graduate with a research degree or equivalent, and a research project in the field of computing or informatics.

Applicants with experience of computer-based applications in manufacturing environments would be at an advantage.

Burnham for SL £11,715-£12,125 (incl. £14,061 p.a.)

For further details and application forms please call our 24 hour telephone answering service (0632 531181) or write to the Director of Staffing, Newcastle-upon-Tyne Polytechnic, Education Office, 1000, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, NE1 7ST, to whom completed forms should be returned enclosing the ref. by June 7, 1985.

The Polytechnic of
Central LondonLECTURER GRADE II
(Temporary)BUSINESS
INFORMATION
TECHNOLOGYFaculty of Social Sciences
and Business Studies

Applicants are invited for this

temporary one-year post, from

September 1, 1985.

Applicants should have a

degree in the application of

business information technology

and experience in teaching

on degree and diploma

courses.

Part-time appointments are

also available.

Salary Scale: £2,554-£13,137

inclusive of London Allowance.

Application forms and further

details from the Personnel

Office, Polytechnic of Central

London, 100, Abchurch Lane,

London EC4N 3DF. Tel: 01-522

3441. CLOSING DATE: June 14,

1985.

PCL IS AN EQUAL

OPPORTUNITIES EMPLOYER

ADMINISTRATION

University of
EdinburghDEPARTMENT OF
ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCERESEARCH
MANAGER

Applications are invited for a

post of Research Manager in the

Department of Artificial

Intelligence, University of

Edinburgh. The post holder

will be responsible for the

management of the

Department's research

programme, and will be

responsible for the

recruitment and

development of staff.

The post is for three

years, with the possibility of

extension. Salary will be

at an appropriate level

for the post. Further

details and application

forms from the Personnel

Office, University of

Edinburgh, 100, George

Square, Edinburgh EH8 8JY.

CLOSING DATE: June 14,

1985.

Please quote Reference No.

4011.

The closing date for

applications is June 18, 1985.

PRIMARY AND SECONDARY APPOINTMENTS

CITY OF
LONDON SCHOOL
HMC, 800 day boys, 10-18HEAD OF
DESIGN AND
TECHNOLOGY

REQUIRED FOR APRIL, 1986

to take charge of a new Department. Responsibilities will include the planning and implementation of courses and the supervision of the equipping and layout of the Design and Technology Centre in the newly-built premises in the City to which the School will move in the Summer of 1986. Further details may be obtained from the Headmaster, City of London School, Victoria Embankment, London EC4Y 0DL, tel 01-353 0046. Applications, accompanied by a full cv and the names, addresses and telephone numbers of three referees, should be made to the Headmaster by 20th June, 1985.

CHELTENHAM LADIES' COLLEGE
requires for September 1985 (or January 1986)
a well qualified andEXPERIENCED
GRADUATE

to take charge of the French Department and to teach throughout the school to University entrance level. Burnham Scale 4.

Please apply to:

The Principal,
Cheltenham Ladies' College,
Bayshill Road,
Cheltenham GL50 3AZ,
giving full curriculum vitae and names
and addresses of two referees.

Pinner Park
Middle School
Headstone Lane, North Harrow,
Middlesex 01-863 1239

required for September 1985 enthusiastic and energetic teacher for the post of Deputy Headteacher Group 5 of this middle school of 300 pupils aged 8-12 years. This is a re-advertisement. Previous applicants will be considered.

Application forms from and to be returned to the Headteacher by 7.6.85. Please enclose stamped addressed envelope.

Harrow Education
an equal opportunity employerBedales School
Petersfield, Hampshire GU22 2DG.
Independent Co-educational
Boarding 13-18.

MATHEMATICS

GRADUATE required for September 1985 to teach MATHEMATICS throughout the School to Open Scholarship level. Burnham plus, initial salary according to experience. An interest in computing would be a recommendation.

Applications in writing, please, to the Headmaster giving full details and names of three referees.

INDEPENDENT SCHOOLS

CHELTENHAM LADIES' COLLEGE

Requires for September 1985 (or January 1986) a good Honours Graduate to teach

SPANISH

to Advanced Level and University entrance standard. The subject is taught to 'O' and 'A' level groups in the Sixth Form.

Candidates should hold a P.G.C.E. teaching experience and ability to teach some French will be added recommendations.

Please apply to the Principal, Cheltenham Ladies' College, Bayshill Road, Cheltenham, Glos. with full curriculum vitae and the names and addresses of two referees.

ACKWORTH SCHOOL

ACKWORTH, PONTERACT, WEST YORKSHIRE WF7 7LT
Senior School — Co-educational, Boarding and Day, 11-18

REQUIRED IN SEPTEMBER

1 An Honours graduate in ENGLISH with teaching training and a lively interest in DRAMA offered mainly as an extra-curricular activity. Teaching throughout the school up to A level. Burnham Scale 1 or 2.

2 A Teacher with suitable professional qualifications to be responsible for GIRLS' PHYSICAL EDUCATION throughout the school. Burnham facilities and strong supporting staff. Accommodation available in a self-contained flat, and a ready willingness to assist the Housemistress of the VI Form Girls' House, for which an allowance is paid with the salary. Burnham Scale 1 or 2.

Information about the School can be found in the Public Schools Year Book. Further details available by telephone from the Head 01777 611401 (working hours) 01777 611351 (evenings).

THE ABBEY SCHOOL, READING

INDEPENDENT
FRENCH GRADUATE

required in September to share the teaching of French throughout the school and to direct the work of the French Department. The school has a boarding department and a new Language Teaching Centre including two 32-both Language classrooms and a computer.

Applications should be sent to the Headmaster with full curriculum vitae.

DEPUTY HEADTEACHER

Group 4 (BPA Allowance payable)

Requires for September 1985

a well qualified and energetic

teacher to take charge of the

School's primary department

and to help in the

development of the

School's primary

department. The

post holder will

be responsible for

the recruitment

and development

of staff. The

post is for three

years, with the

possibility of

extension. Salary

will be at an

appropriate level

for the post. Further

details and

application

forms from the

Personnel Office,

City of London

School, Victoria

Embankment,

London EC4Y 0DL.

CLOSING DATE: 14 June 1985.

HOUSE FOUR
RODEAN SCHOOL

requires a

FEMALE ASSISTANT

to help with the

teaching of the

School's primary

department. The

post holder will

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Closing date: June 14, 1985

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Market forces that are unfit for purpose



ALTERNATIVES NOTEBOOK

Harford Thomas

BEFORE the Bonn economic summit disappears down the memory hole it deserves a little more attention for what it did not do. What it did do was to parade the self-destruct mechanisms of nation-state economics in the 1980s.

This must have gone down quite well in Moscow, providing the Marxist seers with further evidence to support the view that capitalism will collapse under the weight of its own internal contradictions.

For some of the rest of us the Bonn summit was a further demonstration of the fitness for purpose of a term borrowed from the design professions. It is a good test in politics

too. What action do we take, for what purpose?

That is a question which opens up a long list of priorities, options, alternatives. How rigorous was the questioning in Bonn? This being one of those conclaves of democratic heads of state from which the citizenry are excluded, we do not know. We can only list some of the questions that ought to have been asked, such as:

1. Can we really go on relying on market forces and economic growth to get us back on track?

2. We talk about economic growth, but what exactly are we talking about? Growth of what, where, for whose benefit?

3. Is trade the answer to the problems of the Third World? Who does it help? Us, them?

4. Does it help the Third World food crisis to buy food they produce and export our food surpluses to them?

5. Would it help the world economy as a whole for us to invest in the social development of the poor countries by supporting health and education programmes so that they can then meet their own basic needs from their own resources?

6. What about unemployment? Has anybody got any new ideas on that? There is any amount of work that needs to be done, isn't there?

7. If we go all-out for economic growth, will it be sufficient to meet the demand for energy and materials? What effect will it have on the environment?

8. If you look at the GNP figures in our countries, you could say we've never had it so good, couldn't you? But our own poor people and the poor countries are falling further behind the rich — how much longer can we get away with that?

Enough questions, though one could go on adding to the list. Together they define the areas that government would rather not know about. They serve to highlight what may come to be seen as the failure of the late twentieth century economy and its political institutions.

Because economic growth transformed the world at an unprecedented pace in the 1950s, and 1960s, and early 1970s, has come to be assumed that market forces alone can and will work miracles, and that this is the natural order of things. It is not. Market forces are now failing into disarray and destabilisation, with possible cataclysmic consequences.

Famine and the advance of deserts; wars and terrorism; financial chaos and social conflict; pollution of the atmosphere and disturbance of the climate; degradation of the environment and the disappearance of species — you do not have to be a doomsayer to add to the list.

The weight of the evidence is too substantial to be ignored. That is why there has been such an upsurge of interest in a multitude of conservation and development

organisations of many kinds, some concerned with ecology and the environment, some with social experiment, some with overseas aid. In name only three main categories. None of them accepts that there are no alternatives.

Why, then, should politicians and their civil servants, and leaders of business and the professions, be so resistant to change, as most of them are? Short answer: they are trapped in their own paradigm.

What's that again? Paradigm is an OK word rather too frequently used by Greens to mean "a conceptual framework within which theories are constructed," as the dictionary puts it. So conventional thinking can be said to be trapped in its own system of unquestioned ideas and values.

To take a few simple examples. If a product or service is profitable it must be OK, if it is unprofitable it is suspect and ready for the chop (try applying this test to television, or to intensive v. organic agriculture).

On consider this proposition. Work is something you are paid to do by someone else outside the home: it is good. Unpaid work done in the home, or for a neighbour, or for a charity does not count because it is not recorded. Work done in this "informal" economy, if it is paid for, is bad — it is cheating the tax collector.

Or this: cutting the health service budget reduces government expenditure (therefore good), but it may add

to the sum total of illness or disability (too bad, but that doesn't show up in the accounts until later).

And one more: rate-capping reduces the care and maintenance budget for council housing, this lowers the living standards of the occupants, and the capital value of the housing stock (not to worry, none of that is recorded, if they get beyond repair you can dog them off to a private developer, and that will show up as a plus in the accounts — good).

This is to open up the tip of a very large and important subject, the urgent need for new economic indicators which will show a cost/benefit balance of less and gain not only in money but also in terms of human needs and human values.

To break out of the trap of the growth economics paradigm has been one of the objects of The Other Economic Summit, the unofficial and fairly subversive gathering of Green-inclined alternatives campaigners. A summary of the conclusions of a three-day TOES conference in London, last month, was sent to the Bonn summit (with what result we are unlikely to learn).

With it went a message to say that its 1985 conference was attended by 450 people from some 20 countries. For the conference, 25 papers were written by specialist writers from a dozen different countries, now described as pioneers of the New Economics.

All this this is evidence of new ideas on the move, and across a wide horizon. But will it break the prevailing paradigm? One of the TOES paper writers, Robert Chambers, from the Institute of Development Studies at the University of Sussex, thought it might.

From his experience as a rural development consultant in Africa and India, he drew a distinction between the thinking of the professionals from the top down, and the poorest who viewed things quite differently from the bottom up.

He found the professionals had to make a mental "flip" to learn to think from below instead of from above. "Instead of working with and for the high-status rich, they have to work with and for the low-status poor. Instead of standing and lecturing, they have to sit down listen and learn."

This applies in a different context in advanced countries which find themselves locked into the conventional assumptions of consumer materialism. In a rapidly changing society we shall have to do a mental and psychological "flip" to adjust to a world in which technology and also ideas and values are changing at a great pace.

TOES 1985 conference papers, price £15, are available from 42, Warriner Gardens, London SW11 4DU. IFIAS Secretariat is at Ulrikedals Slott, S-171 71 Solna, Sweden.

US is not ready for poorhouse

ECONOMICS AGENDA

Andrew Glyn

RECENTLY there has been a great deal of press comment about the United States becoming a net debtor, according to the official statistics the enormous US current account deficit of the last year or two have wiped out its creditor status. Between the end of 1982 and early 1985 the net international investment position of the US (assets abroad less US assets held by foreigners) deteriorated from about \$150 billion to zero.

Within a year the US is apparently heading for the status of the world's biggest debtor, leading to dire predictions for the future of the dollar and even the US's position as a world power.

Whilst there can be no dispute whatsoever that the US deficits have been dramatically reducing its net international investment position, the official figures give a quite misleading impression of the current situation. The reason for this (as for so many other statistical confusions) lies in a failure to properly allow for inflation. The total of international assets (or liabilities) is a hodgepodge of shares, government bonds, bank deposits and the overseas assets of companies. Shares, bonds and bank deposits have a market value, which is more or less readily determined and shown in the accounts. The stock of direct investment, however, is the cumulative home value of investments made in the past.

As with any book value calculation, it understates the replacement value of the assets if there has been inflation since they were bought. And the older the investment, the greater the understatement. US direct investment abroad is both

much greater in book value terms (around \$225 billion in October 1984) than direct investment in the US (about \$149 billion).

It is also much older: about one half of the direct investment into the US took place over the past five years whilst only one fifth of the stock of US direct investment abroad was added in those years.

So the calculation of direct investment using book values seriously underestimates the true net position of the US. Data which would allow calculation of the replacement value of stocks of direct investment are not available. But the earnings from direct investment can be capitalised to give a rough market valuation, a par with that of shares or bonds.

The results are rather dramatic. In the first three quarters for 1984 US earnings on direct investment abroad (including fees and royalties but disregarding capital losses due to the effect of the fall in the dollar on overseas assets) were about \$28 billion. The corresponding underlying profits on overseas investment in the US were about \$7.5 billion. So whereas the book value of US direct investment abroad was only half as much again as direct investment into the US, its earnings were four times as much.

If the net figure for the earnings on direct investment is capitalised at the average price-earnings ratio for industrial shares, the result is a net capital value of about \$350 billion (against a net book value of about \$75 billion).

Our conclusion is that the US is not a net international debtor, and will not be for another couple of years even if the current account deficits turned out as forecast. Any intervening further fall in the dollar will further stave off debtor status as earnings on some part of the overseas investment will be increased in dollar value.

Andrew Glyn is Fellow and Tutor in Economics at Corpus Christi College, Oxford.

Customer service and innovation produce outstanding results

Extracts from the Statement by the Governor, Sir Thomas N. Risk

The Year's Results

I am pleased to report that in a year of marked progress in our traditional activities, coupled with continued product innovation in new areas, the Group Operating Profit reached a record of £82.3 million. This is £21.0 million (34%) higher than that of the previous year.

These are good results reflecting excellent teamwork and the success of policies over the last two or three years aimed at extending the range of services and volume of business.

New Developments

When the rate of change within the financial services industry is so remarkable, the listing of new business developments introduced in the last year by this Bank may seem superfluous but, as in previous years, these have included innovations of such significance that they demand specific mention. The launch throughout the U.K. of our system of Home and Office Banking has roused widespread interest and a strong response from personal and small business customers, demonstrating the potential demand for such interactive services via the user's television screen. A new satellite-linked, computer-based international remittance system which we have developed in association with Mellon Bank of Pittsburgh, U.S.A., enables organisations having to remit funds on a regular basis to personal beneficiaries in the U.S.A., to do so much more quickly and cheaply than before. In February the national launch was announced of the Marks & Spencer Chargecard which will be operated on the basis of systems developed for Marks and Spencer p.l.c. by North West Securities Limited, who will manage the administration of the Chargecard for a period of up to three years.

Our presence in the English market has been extended further with the opening of our sixth Regional Office in Leeds and the conversion of our Carlisle representation to that of a full Branch. Our activities outside the U.K. have been widened by the opening in February of our Branch in Jersey; this has already attracted a gratifying volume of new business from all over the world.

Objectives

I spoke last year about the Bank's determination to compete and to use modern technology to provide our increasing number of customers with the best possible range of services. In setting these objectives for ourselves we never lose sight of the need to provide a personal service. Technology continues to be used to extend and speed up the routine functions and so free our staff for those activities where personal attention, friendly service and banking expertise can be most valuable. It was to underline this objective that the successful "A Friend for Life" advertising campaign



Sir Thomas N. Risk, Governor

SUMMARY OF GROUP RESULTS

Year ended	28th Feb. 1985 (£ millions)	29th Feb. 1984 (£ millions)
Group Operating Profit	82.3	61.3
Share of Associated Companies' Profits	1.4	0.5
	83.7	61.8
Payable to Staff under Profit-Sharing Schemes	3.3	2.5
Group Profit before Tax	80.4	59.3
Total Assets	7,217	6,143
Proprietors' Funds	402	322

SALIENT FEATURES from the Annual Report

- Group pre-tax profit increased by 36%.
- British Linen Bank's pre-tax profit marginally lower at £4.1m.
- Total dividend up by 10.7%.
- Parent Bank's pre-tax profit nearly 50% higher at £59.1m.
- Another year of product innovation and growth in business.
- North West Securities' pre-tax profit up by £1.9m to £17.2m.
- Proposed rights issue to raise £81m.

was launched last year. This slogan conveys a message to our customers, but serves also as a useful reminder to all of us in the Bank. Good service is vital to the health of our organisation and we are determined to provide it. At the same time we have an equally clear and important objective, which is to make this Group as profitable and its Balance Sheet as strong as any in the industry. These objectives are not inconsistent: indeed they are interdependent.

Employment Opportunities

Over the years we have been investing in and introducing new technology and systems with a view to keeping our costs down and ensuring that we are fully competitive. We make no apology for this and we find in our performance evidence that this policy has been right. The growing potential of the financial services industry for providing interesting and challenging careers in Scotland for youngsters should now be more fully recognised. It is not a coincidence,

following a period of rapid innovation, that there has been a greater increase in the number of our full time employees in the past twelve months than we have seen for a number of years. If we can ensure, through constant striving for improved productivity, that our expansion is profitable and that in consequence we employ more people in more fulfilling tasks then nobody will be more pleased than I.

Balance Sheet

Total resources shown in the Group's consolidated Balance Sheet represent a growth of 17% over the previous year's figures.

Along with the Group's Preliminary Statement on 22nd April 1985, we announced plans for a rights issue. The purpose of the issue is to enhance the strength of our capital base to ensure that organic growth and investment in technology can be continued so that the Group can take full advantage of further opportunities as they arise.

Williams & Glyn's Bank

Alteration to Interest Rate



Williams & Glyn's Bank announce that the monthly rate of interest charged to its Access cardholders will be reduced from 2.25% to 2.00% per month (equivalent to an annual percentage rate of 26.8%) with effect from 16th May 1985.

From that date the new rate will be applied to all interest bearing balances, cash advances and to purchases attracting interest for the first time.

The first sentence of Condition 10 of the Williams & Glyn's Bank Access Conditions of Use is amended accordingly.

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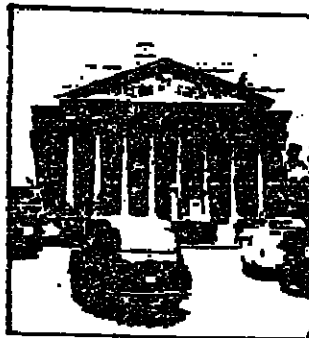


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Copies of the Annual Report and Accounts may be obtained from Bank of Scotland Public Affairs Department, The Mound, Edinburgh EH1 1YZ

مكتبة الأمل

Getting on the triads' automated bandwagon could prove a wealth hazard



ECONOMICS NOTEBOOK

Victor Keegan

FIRST, the bad news. In the 1980s there were 200 motorcycle manufacturers in the country. Now all but four have been wiped out. Now, the worse news. The country in question is not Britain,

but Japan. And those four survivors, as we know to our cost, went on to wipe out the motorcycle industry in Britain and in most other countries of the world.

In the fast-growing field of integrated circuits (the building blocks for computers and appliances) Japan has improved from being five years behind the United States in 1975, to a situation now where she is reckoned to be one year ahead in the development of 256K random access memories which can accommodate 256,000 bits of computer information on a single chip.

But that's only part of the story. What the government and the opposition parties need to address themselves to is the quite frightening speed at which the rest of the world is now changing and the irrelevance of some of the solutions (from abolishing wage councils to de-nationalising gas) now on offer.

The conventional idea of

the multinational corporation is that it buys raw materials in the cheapest parts of the world, produces them in places like the Far East with low labour costs, and then sells them in the most attractive.

That, according to a new book, *Triad Power* (Macmillan, £25), from which the above examples were taken, is old hat. The benefits of chasing the lowest labour costs around the world are short-lived. Such is the increasing capital intensity of industry that labour costs in these industries are only 10 per cent of total manufacturing costs. The advantage of cheap labour is quickly outweighed by the cost of transporting critical components, especially as newly trained labour soon becomes more expensive.

Most competitive Japanese firms, the author (Kenichi Ohmae, managing director of the McKinsey office in Tokyo) says, are now pulling out of south-east Asia and investing in robots and ma-

chines. Tomorrow's successful companies, he adds, will have to be triads, with a base in each of the three key regions of the 600 million population OECD area: Europe, Japan and the United States, which present 54 per cent of the world economy.

One of the unthought, but fundamental changes that has taken place is that the gap between inventing something and its application (including by rival companies) has become so short (from a decade to a year or less) that a company can no longer afford the luxury of introducing it in one market and then in another at its leisure.

Markets must be penetrated spontaneously and probably in partnership with other companies in the other parts of the triad. This is particularly so at a time when the pace of research and development has become so high. In order to recoup them quickly companies must aim for a signif-

icant share of the world market on a shared risk basis.

Some of our companies (like ICL's link-up with the Japanese computer group, Fujitsu) are already doing this. Others, like Acorn, which had a brilliant product (the BBC computer) failed because they made it to UK requirements and then later tried to sell it abroad. Sinclair, which has products which could easily sell universally, has been bedevilled by production problems and has yet to launch a product on a simultaneous world scale.

In terms of translating all this into an industrial strategy for Britain, there are pluses and minuses. It doesn't mean the future lies in service industries and small businesses. As people like Robb Willmot of ICL point out, entrepreneurs in Silicon Valley (10 per cent of the world's high-tech development) are not planning to be small. Their products are aimed at getting a viable stake in a world market.

Mr Ohmae tries to reassure us that the Japanese are not invincible. He reminds us that despite their success in some markets (they have 80 per cent of world car production against 2.5 per cent of the world's population) they are strong in industries corresponding to only 13 per cent of their working population.

They have failed to establish a strong presence in industries like chemicals, pharmaceuticals, aerospace, aluminium, processed foods and so on. They have yet to prove they can manage large companies abroad (quite a few having failed in the US) and are vulnerable to competition in the home market for those who make the effort like Shell and Gillette who have 80 per cent of the Japanese "changeable blade" market.

But if the Japanese are not invincible (not to mention South Korea and all the Pacific basin countries vying to take over) can we be sure that Britain will produce

enough entrepreneurs spontaneously to take the risks? And even if we did would the City provide the finance for high risk, high-tech projects even if they are shared with other triad partners? It is possible. But the events of the past few years—during which Britain's balance of payments deficit in information technology has worsened tenfold to £2.3 billion—is not encouraging.

Labour's National Investment Bank offers some scope to all the gaps. So do the Alliance's cheap loans for industry. But, at best, they are years away and do not as yet form part of an overall strategy to fit a very fast changing world.

Maybe the biggest lesson of this book is that Britain should invest mightily in robotic production. With our production backwardness and less than perfect industrial relations we have potentially more to gain than an efficient machine like Japan Inc. But that may require central

direction. If only through taxation policies, to break out of the present inertia.

Investment in automation could solve the wealth creation problem we have (on which long-term financing of the welfare state depends), but it won't solve unemployment which other things being equal, would get worse. That would depend on the wealth created staying in Britain and nurturing employment outside manufacturing.

The alternative is the nightmarish prospect of triadic multinationalism, registered in offshore tax havens, producing great and unaccountable wealth from highly capital intensive, automated factories around the globe. We either get on the bandwagon or get left behind. But we had better be aware that it raises fundamental questions about the great concentrations of wealth that could evolve. And of the ultimate ownership of industry.

Opec tries to keep members in line despite heavy pressure

Oil officials deny imminent cuts in price of crude

By John Hooper, Energy Correspondent

Officials in Norway and Saudi Arabia yesterday acted to damp down speculation of cuts in the price of crude oil.

Opec's most important ministerial committee is to meet in Saudi Arabia next week to try to tighten up discipline within the cartel. With prices on the open market moving erratically downwards, a number of Opec's member states have been forced to sell off some of their output quotas agreed last year.

News of the meeting, scheduled for next Sunday in Taif, was released by Venezuela's energy and mines minister, Mr Arturo Hernandez Grisanti.

In Oslo, a spokesman for Statoil said that — reports over the weekend — of the Norwegian state oil company had not cut its contract prices. The respected Oslo daily *Aftenposten* reported at the weekend that the price of the key Statoil field had been reduced by between 50 cents and a dollar to \$26.50-\$27.00.

But Statoil's spokesman dismissed the report as "speculation", adding that a decision was unlikely to be taken until next week. He did not rule out the possibility of a cut when a decision was eventually reached.

In Saudi Arabia, meanwhile, officials denied that a tel-

sent to the kingdom's oil customers signalled a drop in prices. The telcel, which came from the state-owned oil firm Petromin, announced new regulations governing the price of oil being lifted at the time of a price change and prompted speculation that such a change was in the offing.

"Saudi Arabia, which has borne the greater responsibility in defending the prices, will not be the one to prepare for their reduction," said one official.

Be that as it may, the pressure for a cut in prices is gathering momentum. The end of the miners' strike, the start of summer in the northern hemisphere, and the slowing down of the world's economic recovery have all helped to constrict demand.

Mr Hernandez Grisanti is one of the five members of the Executive Committee which monitors adherence by Opec's 13 member states to its decisions on pricing and output. He described the world market as difficult going into the slack summer months, and while he was hopeful that Venezuelan oil prices could hold out, "We cannot rule out a decline," he said.

By the end of last week, the world's most extensively traded crude, Britain's Brent blend, which is comparable to Stafford, was fetching as little as \$26.80 — more than a dollar below the last official price of \$27.90.

Muscling in on the market

By Margaret Paganio, City Correspondent

A FURTHER threat to the Stock Exchange's control over the securities market is coming from Jefferies & Co, the US stock trading firm which specialises in buying and selling for institutional investors. Jefferies claims that it has been matching UK share transactions with both UK and European institutions since it opened its London office in February.

Mr Boyd Jefferies, chairman of the Los Angeles-based firm, said in London last week that the City is the key to the time zones of the world's securities markets.

"I realise that what we're doing is not quite gentlemanly, but we're not interested in becoming members of the Exchange. London is doing it for us and we hope to expand our operation here. We knew many of the institutions from US trading and it's natural that they want to do business with us."

A senior Stock Exchange council member said yesterday the Exchange was aware that Jefferies was trading outside the market. "But as we've always said, we have no monopoly over share trading. We would only be pushed by bringing his bang forward if the off-market trading appears to be too substantial. The Bank of England survey showed us that we shouldn't be anxious."

Next week the Exchange's 4,200 members vote on the proposed rule changes which would allow outsiders into the market for the first time. The vote requires a simple majority and it is expected to succeed narrowly.

Goldsmith on Crown board after settlement

From Mark Tran in Washington

The Anglo-French financier, Sir James Goldsmith, is today expected to become a member of the board of the Crown-Zellerbach firm, a formal statement on Crown's restructuring, or unless some "extraordinary event" occurs.

Sir James had run for a seat on Crown's board on May 8. The results are not yet but his company, knowing that he was probably going to win, said he could become a board member without waiting for the final outcome.

Reus Sir James had enough votes to become a member of the board, the agreement seemed designed more to end the acrimony than to indicate a shift on either side.

Under the restructuring

plan, which is to be presented to the Securities and Exchange Commission within 10 days, the company will be split into three parts with shareholders keeping a stake in each. There will be a liquidating limited partnership owning Crown's timber lands — a separate, publicly-traded concern whose main business would be packaging — and the remaining paper operations of the original company.

The fight over the company began in December, when Sir James revealed that he planned to buy up a big stake in the company. In early April he offered to buy the company for \$52.50 a share. Crown rejected this offer, saying it would consider \$60 or more.

Under the restructuring

US expected to shrug off Nicaraguan protest to GATT over trade embargo

From Iain Guest in Geneva

President Reagan's undeclared war against the government of Nicaragua will tomorrow spill over into the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), when the Nicaraguans call on the GATT council to condemn the recent American trade embargo.

American delegates are expected to tell the GATT Council, as US ambassador Jose Sorzano told the UN Security Council on May 9, that there is nothing in international law that tells government with whom it can, or cannot, trade.

This is true, but it is also the case that the GATT agreement does its utmost to guard against discriminatory action by one member against another, particularly the smallest trading nations.

However, under Article 21 of the GATT a nation can take emergency measures when "national security" is threatened. During the Falklands war it was invoked by Britain and — much less plausibly — by Britain's friends, Canada and Australia. It will again be invoked tomorrow by the US.

It has long been recognised that Article 21 is a vaguely worded, dangerous, loophole. This was driven home in 1982 when the US imposed trade sanctions against Poland. In November 1982, the GATT ministerial conference finished with an appeal to refrain from "restrictive trade measures... of a non-economic character."

Shortly after endorsing this communiqué, the US government abruptly cut Nicaragua's quota of sugar imports into

the US from 58,800 tons to 6,000 tons. This is a severe blow to Nicaragua. Although sugar only accounted for 3 per cent of Nicaragua's exports, the US has been buying the sugar at subsidised prices of 17 cents a pound, compared to the lower world price of 7 cents.

The agreement had been negotiated within the framework of the GATT. Nicaragua was referring to the GATT ministerial meeting, and the issue went to a GATT panel. The panel found against the United States and asked the US to rescind the sugar quota.

In GATT's view, history has anyway shown that inter-governmental controls are most vulnerable when they are most needed.

The old sugar pact, which restricted exports and which expired after seven years at the end of 1984, could not keep the price above the agreed floor during its final years when world production has outstripped consumption since 1980. When it came to negotiate a replacement last year, many exporters were unwilling to make the sacrifices required to make a workable new one: their priority was to grab the biggest share of the market possible.

The negotiations ended acrimoniously with a decision to have market administration — and new accord, which would therefore keep the ISO going as a forum for future discussions. This new pact, which is supported by all the leading exporters some 40 countries — and the 10 biggest importers, came into force at the start of this year.

Although Brazil is under-

Too much sugar is a bitter pill

COMMODITIES

Robin Stainer

SUGAR-TRADING nations have failed to come up with any initiatives to deal with the crisis in the sugar market where overproduction and record stocks have driven the price down to a 15-year low of under \$90 a tonne, which in real terms is probably its lowest ever.

Two possible options were explored last week, when officials from government belonging to the International Sugar Organisation (ISO) met in London to discuss the state of the market. They were that efforts should be resumed to negotiate a new International Sugar Agreement (ISA), armed with provisions allowing it to regulate exports and prices, or, failing that, coordinated action by exporting countries to restrain production. Such action is anyway seen by many experts as an essential preliminary to renewed negotiations.

No ISA can improve the situation in the market while there are immense world stocks, according to C. Czarnikow, a leading firm of brokers, for their presence would restrict any rise in prices — generally thought to be at least a quarter of the cost of even the most efficient producers — by discouraging countries from limiting exports, which would be required under a new accord.

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Although Brazil is under-

stood to be in favour, few other countries appear willing to risk another attempt in the ISA to regulate the market. It seems that most exporters are still unprepared to make the concessions on the critical issue of domestic shares that would be required.

One reason why international action to boost prices is so elusive is that the market that a new ISA would control, has over the past 10 years become a largely residual one, where exporters sell their surplus left after fulfilling special deals at preferential prices.

Some three million tonnes — about two-thirds — of Cuba's sugar is bartered with the Soviet Union for oil and other goods at an estimated price equivalent to about 10 times the going free market rate. The EEC buys more than one million tonnes from the African, Caribbean and Pacific group associated with it under the Lomé convention at five times the rate, while the US pays even more for the 2.5 million tonnes it imports under its quota system.

None the less, that will still leave about 21.5 million tonnes available for export this year on the free market, including carry-over stocks, yet latest estimates suggest that import demand will probably only just top 14 million.

The outlook for sugar remains as grim as ever, with world production expected to exceed consumption until at least 1987, according to many analysts.

In most developed countries, retail prices are kept artificially high by domestic price support programmes and protectionist measures, such as tight limits on imports. Eating and drinking habits are also changing, as sugar becomes increasingly seen as an unhealthy commodity.

In the US, meanwhile, alternative sweeteners — most prominently high fructose corn syrup (HFCS) — have been outstripping sugar in demand for some time. Since its introduction 10 years ago, HFCS has reached the point where it now satisfies an estimated 50 per cent of the demand for sweetening agents.

The only way to deal effectively with these changes in the consumption pattern, according to the experts, is for big production cutbacks — and not just by developing countries, but by net exporters, like the EEC — and the development of new uses for sugar. Brazil is leading the way here, by converting sugar cane into alcohol to fuel cars. More countries are expected to follow suit over the next few years.

Paid-for papers ready to fight back

By Maggie Brown

A number of provincial newspaper publishers are drawing up detailed plans to bring out regional supplements to their existing newspapers, offering extensive details of local television, radio and even cable media services if the Monopolies and Mergers Commission decides later this summer to break the current copyright monopoly on weekly programme details claimed by the BBC and Independent Television companies.

The expansion is viewed as a weapon in the publishers' fight to prevent the spread of free daily newspapers. At least 15 towns and cities, which currently support regional eve-

nings with circulations of 100,000 and above, have been targeted.

Mr Tim Morris, chairman of the Post & Mail situation, and we don't want to see history repeating itself — after all, we said weekly free-sheets would fall in the 1970s didn't we?

There are signs that the MMC investigation is taking longer than expected. The six-month period should be up by the end of July — but may be broken this year.

John Cronin, circulation manager of YPN, said: "We don't want to find ourselves in the Birmingham Post & Mail situation: and we don't want to see history repeating itself — after all, we said weekly free-sheets would fall in the 1970s didn't we?"

There are signs that the MMC investigation is taking longer than expected. The six-month period should be up by the end of July — but may be broken this year.

It is the Birmingham Daily News formula of distributing 300,000 Tuesday to Friday morning tabloid paper really working? The Daily News is losing money and has failed to

attract the 50 per cent of advertising content planned. "I am very concerned that the entire concept is being talked up to appear more viable than it is," said Mr Morris.

Mr Chris Bullivant, the Birmingham free-sheet millionaire and entrepreneur who retains majority control of the Daily News, said: "We are losing money at around £20,000 a week, but the loss is coming down week by week, and we'll break even this year."

The Guardian and Manchester Evening News have bought 50 per cent share in Lancashire and Cheshire County Newspapers

Confidence at the Co-op

By Clive Woodcock

The Co-op is confidently expecting to improve its share of the retail market over the next two years, a share which has been steadily eroded by competition from the multiples like Sainsbury and Tesco over the last few years.

But the delegates to the Co-operative Congress—the annual conference of the 100 independent societies that make up the movement—lo Bourne-mouth yesterday were warned against complacent assumptions that this would be easy to achieve.

In a closed session the delegates discussed a confidential

report on the Co-op's prospects drawn up by the movement's co-ordinating body — the Co-operative Union, they also heard however, that in the past year the Co-op's market share had once again dropped to stand at 5.2 per cent, in spite of turnover rising to £4.6 billion from £4.4 billion in the previous year.

A more encouraging sign was an increase in trading profits, which went above 1 per cent of the sales for the first time since 1980, reaching £107 million. It was pointed out that there was still a long way to go before achieving the 2.5 per cent regarded as necessary for future security.

The land of the rising work hours

From Robert Whymant in Tokyo

Despite efforts to bring Japan into line with western countries, working hours actually increased last year, widening the gap between Japanese workers and their western counterparts in manufacturing industry.

New figures also show that the business recovery that is creating more jobs for Japanese is based on an upsurge in exports, rather than domestic demand. Western competitors may find support in these statistics for the assertion that the Japanese are snatching jobs from European and American workers.

The latest survey by the Japan Institute of Labour shows that industrial unrest in Japan declined to a record low level last year, reflecting the growing moderation of the country's trade union movement.

Rounding out the picture of a devoted and harmonious workforce, the institute reports unemployment as falling and the shortage of skilled workers growing. "The unemployment rate fell to 2.44 per cent in January, down 0.19 per cent from the previous month. The number of jobless fell by 130,000 from the same month in 1984 to 1.52 million," the institute claims.

At the beginning of this year 56.1 million Japanese

were in employment, an increase of 1.05 million over the previous year. Furthermore, the ratio of jobs to applicants in January reached the best level since August 1981, the institute reports.

Additional evidence for the improved employment situation comes in a Bank of Japan survey which shows the number of business enterprises saddled with surplus employees is on the decline. The ministry of labour cautions, however, that a full-scale improvement on the labour market requires an expansion in domestic demand.

Western competitors might find galling the fact that Japanese workers are devoting more hours to their jobs, in contrast to the trends in Western Europe. Average monthly working hours in the main manufacturing industry rose from 167.8 in 1975 to 180.5 last year, according to labour ministry figures.

Thus, the average Japanese employee in manufacturing works 2,152 hours a year compared to 1,910 hours in Britain, 1,908 in the US and 1,650 hours in West Germany.

Although the labour ministry officially encourages firms to adopt a shorter working week (to deflect foreign criticism of "unfair trading practices"), a full 73 per cent of Japanese offices, firms and factories still operate a six-day work week



DEMOCRATIC AND POPULAR

REPUBLIC OF

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MINISTRY OF ENERGY AND CHEMICAL AND PETROCHEMICAL INDUSTRIES

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OPEN TO ALL COMPETITORS

No. 9138-AY/MEC

The National Oil Well Company is launching an Open National and International Call to Tender for the provision of:

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Entreprise Nationale des Travaux aux Puits, 16 Route de Mefah, Oued-Smar, El Harrach, Alger, Algeria — Direction des Approvisionnements — as from the publication date of this notice.

Tenders drawn up in five copies should be sent in double-sealed and registered packet to the Secretariat of the Direction Approvisionnement at the above address.

The outer envelope must be anonymous, carrying no marking except the endorsement "Appel a la concurrence National et International No. 9138-AY/MEC".

The tenders must arrive at the latest within 45 days following the publication date of this notice.

The option period shall be 180 days as from the closing date of this invitation to Tender.



EVERTON CONNECTION... the Goodison strikers Gray (left) and Sharp, are set to form a new Scotland spearhead tonight.

Patrick Barclay reports from Reykjavik

Stein delays over Gray

Scotland, seeking to revive their chances of qualifying for a fourth successive World Cup, must succeed tonight in a task that has proved beyond England, Wales and Northern Ireland in the recent past.

The far-flung reaches of Scandinavia may not be exactly the hub of the world game, but United Kingdom sides have found them an unhappy hunting ground this season.

Scotland's rivals in Group Seven, lost here in Reykjavik, while in Group Three the Finns have taken two points off the Irish and more recently, one from England.

In view of Scotland's continuing failure to travel well — they have lost each of their last three away matches without scoring — victory over Iceland is anything but a formality.

Yet it is essential if they are to go into their final tie at Cardiff in September with confidence. Should Jock Stein's side drop even one point, they would almost certainly have to beat the Welsh to stay in the competition. And after the recent defeat at Hampden, followed by Wales's imperious home victory over Spain, they would hardly relish that prospect.

Stein, who had hoped to announce his team yesterday, delayed it after the arrival of Andy Gray and Graeme Sharp following Everton's defeat at Coventry on Sunday. It is clearly in his mind to play both Goodison strikers, giving Sharp his first cap, but after a training session the manager said a doubt remained over the fitness of Gray, who missed the game because of a groin strain.

Both Stein and Gray expressed optimism however, that the 29-year-old forward would be able to resume an

GROUP SEVEN	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Wales	4	2	0	2	10	10	4
Scotland	4	2	0	2	10	10	4
Iceland	4	0	0	4	3	15	0

SOCCER IN BRIEF

SCOTLAND'S faint hopes of qualifying for the European Under-21 Championship vanished when they lost 2-0 to Iceland before Rod Stewart and a few hundred other spectators in wind-swept Reykjavik yesterday, six days after their England counterparts had been defeated in Finland.

The Scots, with Pat Nevin in lively form, appeared to have a comfortable grip on matters for most of the first half, but Iceland's second goal, headed by Ragnarsson nine minutes after the interval, gave the home youngsters confidence to survive the final stages. Askellson had scored their first goal.

Scotland continued to be dogged by poor finishing. They completed the group, which Spain are strong favourites to win, with only three points — and one goal — from four matches. Earlier the Scottish side had beaten Iceland 2-0 with goals from Wright and McFarlane.

EOIN HAND, the Republic of Ireland manager, will today name his strongest possible squad for next Sunday's World Cup qualifier against Switzerland at Lansdowne Road.

Hand will be able to call on seven players unavailable for the draw with Spain because of club commitments and injuries. They include the Republic's captain, Stapleton and the

Bob Fisher

Bonar and Bateleur have a worry out of water

SAILING

Chris Bonar's Bateleur scored the fourth win in the Scottish series on Loch Fyne yesterday and with one race to come should win the overall trophy. She won IOR Division 2 convincingly, by 31 minutes over a 24-mile course in varied conditions.

However her closest rival in her class, George Smith's Scarlett O'Hara, is racing with a provisional handicap rating and claims that it should be reduced. If the national authority confirms this today Bateleur would lose her first place in the second race.

There was a brisk southerly at the start yesterday but it fell away throughout the day. Hugh Smeaton's Dragon started well and produced the biggest win of the day, beating

the next best in IOR Division 1, Billy McKay's Lingo, by 21 minutes.

One of the delights of the series so far is the performance of the eight-metre cruiser racer Nan of Gare. Peter Wilson's yacht is over 20 years old and this week it sailed through the time-on-time handicap system. George Purves's J-29 Jumbo J, however, only fourth over the line in Class A, won on corrected time.

As the wind fell away the bigger boats in each class benefited through the time-on-time handicap system. George Purves's J-29 Jumbo J, however, only fourth over the line in Class A, won on corrected time.

SCOTTISH SERIES (Last Race) — Fourth Race Winner: 194 (G. Purves) (N. Smeaton), 2nd: 2 (B. Fisher) (C. Bonar), 3rd: 3 (G. Smith) (G. Smith), 4th: 4 (P. Wilson) (P. Wilson), 5th: 5 (H. Smeaton) (H. Smeaton), 6th: 6 (B. Fisher) (B. Fisher), 7th: 7 (G. Smith) (G. Smith), 8th: 8 (P. Wilson) (P. Wilson), 9th: 9 (H. Smeaton) (H. Smeaton), 10th: 10 (B. Fisher) (B. Fisher).

Peter Chapman in Mexico City on the opportunities and obligations facing Bobby Robson's squad when they arrive today

England to save sausages from fire

SOCCER

ENGLAND FLY into Mexico today for three key games in preparation for next year's World Cup finals here, in a country with a long and sour memory of England's last trip to these shores in 1970.

Bobby Robson's squad of 22 faces the task of making amends for some of the soccer failures of 15 years ago, and also for a trip which on the public relations front turned into a fiasco.

England's three games with Italy, Mexico and West Germany, in that order, are already being seen here as a mini World Cup, even though England have yet to make certain of their place in next year's finals. It is assumed, however, that they will, and it would be a matter of much local disappointment if England somehow failed to qualify.

Whether this is because Mexican press and public opinion cannot wait to get their hands on England again, or because deep down inside many Mexicans there

is an Anglophile dying to get out is uncertain. Either way, the squad should get some valuable practice playing at Mexico City's 7,500ft altitude and in the heat of the noonday sun.

Because their early games in 1970 were in Guadalajara, and the West Germans later beat them in the provincial capital of Leon, Sir Alf Ramsey's World Cup squad never played in the capital. It is fully 16 years since an England side played here, in June 1969, when they held Mexico to a 0-0 draw in the Aztec Stadium.

The 110,000 capacity Aztec remains Mexico's soccer showpiece and is where England will play their three games in June. But otherwise little has remained constant about the capital, which in the last decade and a half has seen dramatic changes likely to have a bearing on what England will have to cope with.

The population has leapt by at least 5.5 million in that time to 15 million, along with a sharp rise in the number of cars and the city's awful level of pollution. Both the Aztec Stadium

in the south of the city and the team's hotel in the centre are located where the carbon monoxide cloud is dense.

The increased smog is a reason given by experts here for a rapid rise in local sickness, especially the stomach ailment usually known as Montezuma's Revenge. Remembering the agonies of the pitch in 1970, it is worth sparing a thought for those suffered more privately by Gordon Banks, laid off and doubled over by the Revenge as the Germans stole the show in Leon.

As for the weather, Rob-

son's squad should get a fair taste of what variations Mexico City has to offer. The temperature could be hovering around 80 for the mid-day kickoff with Mexico on June 9.

But with the afternoon clouds already gathering for the six-month wet season, the 2 pm kickoff for the Italy and West Germany games on the 8th and 9th might easily be in a heavy downpour, with temperatures as much as 20 degrees lower.

The teams are only having eight full days before the Mexico game to get used to playing at altitude.

This would probably not be enough to get the lungs working properly for the full scale World Cup, though sufficient at least to show that in such thin oxygen the ball pings from the boot like a beach ball but then seems to fly at about 30mph faster than it would with the wind behind it on Scarborough Sands.

As in 1970, the squad will have the benefit of using the training fields and facilities of the exclusive Reforma Club, originally founded by the British community and now also well populated by aristocratic Mexicans on the relatively smogless northern outskirts of the city.

The 600-strong British community sees it that no other visiting team enjoys such luxuries (the Italians applied too but really had no chance) though the word around the club is that England had better make an impression here in 1970.

In fairness, England were at that time on a hiding to nothing. Sir Alf's 1968 team were thought to be no worthy champions, having stolen the World Cup either

by fraud or foul play. Even today the name Nobby Stiles is used by Mexican soccer commentators to convey a sense of absolute horror.

From the moment of England's arrival, the Mexican press went to town as the team's several hundredweight of English sausages were seized by customs officials at the airport and burned. Headlines to the effect of "Mexican Food Not Good Enough For Los Ingleses" had just about all the authority against England by the time of the vital game in the final.

Sir Alf Ramsey's conservatism with world also went down none too well in a country where the likes of Ron Atkinson would be considered modest and tight lipped. Sir Alf's brusque handling of the press in particular was interpreted as being both typical of English arrogance and of any Mexican feeling that in a land, therefore, where style and rhetoric can mean an awful lot, the message to Bobby Robson from these parts is to be a little less serious. He would also try buying his sausages locally.

Cup worry as 10 die

THE TOLL of ten people trampled to death and 29 seriously injured, at the Olympic stadium in Mexico City on Sunday has posed serious questions about security arrangements in Mexico's major stadiums. The tragedy occurred at the Mexican Cup final, with more than 90,000 people crowded into the 70,000 capacity stadium which will be one of the major centres for next year's World Cup.

Mounted police charged part of the crowd as it attempted to enter the stadium, many of them without tickets. Panic set in, with crowds surging into the stadium's entrance tunnels where the gates had been locked by security guards. The game, between the Mexico City teams National University and America, ended in a 0-0 draw.

HOCKEY

Our correspondent at Frankenthal

Sheffield learn the hard way

Sheffield Ladies, after their two crushing defeats by Amsterdam and HGC The Hague in their earlier games of the European club championships in Frankenthal, West Germany, picked themselves up yesterday to defeat Royal Uccle, the Belgian champions, 3-1. This was for seventh and eighth places.

After an unimpressive goalless first half, Sheffield began the second with a flourish and within a minute were in the lead when Chris Ellis was on hand to find the net.

This spurred Uccle to lift their game and they were on equal terms within three minutes following confusion in the Yorkshire defence. Sheffield now drove forward with determination and regained the lead — Sue Swainston used her indoor skills to scoop her shot over the Belgian goalkeeper after exchanging passes with Gill Lennon.

In the last minute Michelle Styring scored a good solo goal, compensation for the two chances she missed.

There is no doubt the Sheffield team will have learned a lot from their European experience but when will the English authorities follow their Continental counterparts? That is to find their champion club from a league or proper knock-out competition.

Pegasus of Belfast beat Glasgow Western 4-2 in the play-off for fifth and sixth places.

Terrassa of Spain won the men's title in beating Klein Switzerland 3-0 and HGC retained the women's championship for the third year when they defeated SKIF Moscow 14-1 on penalty strokes after 1-1 at extra-time.

After a first half in which the Dutch dominated the game but failed to score from seven penalty corners they took the lead with a Mariette van Doorn penalty stroke in the seventh minute of the second half. The Soviets drew level six minutes later, their captain Komukhova scoring from a penalty corner. The Dutch controlled the game, forcing 16 penalty corners in all, but the teams were still deadlocked at the whistle and after extra time. Two penalty barrages, amounting to 40 strikes, were needed to separate the teams and for the Dutch women to continue their monopoly.

John Rodda argues the case for a new start to the championship season in Britain.

Why relays should come first

ATHLETICS

APART from a few pulled muscles, which could be blamed on the weather, the British athletes who took part in the HPC United Kingdom Championships in Antrim at the weekend returned to the mainland unhurt. The threat by the Irish National Liberation Army to include sporting events in their list of targets was sufficient to blight an event struggling to survive anyway.

At the entrance to the Forum complex there was a noticeable absence of anyone designated examining tickets or taking money to watch a national championship; had there been, the British Amateur Athletics Board might have risked a charge of fraud because in no way did the competition justify such a title.

Some Board members seriously question whether the championships should be sustained. Perhaps the event's timing is at fault and in this context I welcome the news that in August members of the British Promotions Unit, the organisation with respon-

sibility to ensure a high level of competition is provided in this country for the benefit of competitors, sponsors, television and the wellbeing of the sport, will go to Bracknell Athletic Club to watch the revival of their relay meeting, which has just received handsome sponsorship.

Britain needs a national relay meeting, as I have argued before, and it ought to be held as the first major meeting of the season — in place of the UK Championships. The single common de-

ominator of all ambitious athletes is to avoid defeat, and there is nothing more bruising to the ego than coming out of a hard winter's work and being slapped down in the first significant encounter.

The abortive attempts to get Seb Coe and Steve Ovett on the same track in the Olympic trials of 1980 and those of 1984 illustrate the problem — no one wants to be No.2.

The absences, from Antrim had as much to do with the

Kratochvilova's double

JARMILA KRATOCHVILOVA, the world record holder at 400 and 800 metres, is to compete in Belfast and Gateshead next month. The Czech, who did not compete in the Los Angeles Olympics last year because of the Eastern European boycott, is to run the 400 metres in the Uster Games on June 24 and five days later the 800 metres and the 4 x 400 metres for her country in the match with England at the Gateshead track.

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The absences, from Antrim had as much to do with the

promotional for the road-running fraternity. There ought to be an examination of ways to give a similar opportunity to the field event competitors. At this point in the season many throwers and jumpers ought to be thinking about consistency rather than one explosive effort. So why not add up the distances of six trials rather than decide the winner on a single performance?

Antrim's champions have left the selectors with difficult decisions to make. Men like David Smith, from Hull, who hurled the hammer to the second-best British distance, 77.04 metres, are worthy of immediate promotion to an international team. But in other events, should they pick people who were not in Antrim but who better the winning performances there over the next couple of weeks.

The argument that those who supported the championships and won should be rewarded is strong, but in the end only the best person should pull on a British vest. It is a dilemma which might cause more frustration and discontent than the preservation of these championships at this point in the season is worth.

Da Silva takes second stage victory on sprint

Acacio da Silva from Portugal won the 10th stage of the Giro d'Italia in a sprint finish at the town of Crotone, on the toe of the peninsula.

The pace picked up 20km from the end as the long descent into Paola began, taking the field around a succession of sharp and dangerous curves, and da Silva seized the initiative at the last moment.

Roberto Visentini of Italy finished in a group immediately behind the leader, to retain the overall lead, which he has held since the fourth stage of the 22-stage tour.

The field stayed bunched for most of the gruelling 203-km course across the Calabrian

mountains as the four began its long northward haul to the peninsula.

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The field stayed bunched for most of the gruelling 203-km course across the Calabrian

SPORT IN BRIEF

ATHLETICS: Liverpool's Mandy Lobbs, her husband Kevin and brother Rob Laine all compete next weekend in the international heptathlon and decathlon against Denmark at Alberg.

SHOW JUMPING: Janet Hunter, a 22-year-old Scot, is included in the British team for the Aachen Nations Cup show in West Germany from June 11 to 16. She will ride the brilliant Lisnamarrow and will compete for one of the four places in the Nations Cup class with David Bower, Kelly Brown, Paul Craig and Michael Mac.

WIND SURFING: The national championships have been postponed until October due to lack of wind on the second and third days of the event which was being staged in Torbay.

CYCLING: Ireland's Stephen Roche gained a convincing win in the prologue of the Tour de France. Roche, 23, won the 4.3 km course in 4 min. 59.2 sec, nearly five seconds ahead of Pascal Jules of France.

BIRTHDAY GREETINGS

FLORENCE BARLOW, congratulating you on your birthday. I hope you have a very happy one.

FORTHCOMING MARRIAGES

THE FORTHCOMING MARRIAGE of Misses Rosemary and Christopher, of 10, St. James's Place, London, will be celebrated on Friday, June 7, 1985.

DEATHS

ANDERSON — On May 21, 1985, at the age of 82, after a long illness, Mrs. ANNE ANDERSON, nee WILSON, of 10, St. James's Place, London, died. She was the daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Wilson, of 10, St. James's Place, London. The funeral will be held on Friday, June 7, 1985, at 11.00 a.m. from St. James's Church, London. Burial in the churchyard. Friends are invited to attend.

MEMORIAL SERVICES

RECEIVING — A Service of Requiem for the late Mrs. ANNE ANDERSON, nee WILSON, will be held on Friday, June 7, 1985, at 11.00 a.m. from St. James's Church, London. Burial in the churchyard. Friends are invited to attend.

POSTING AND ADOPTION SERVICES

10-MONTH-OLD ALI needs a home. Tel: 0404 5975, ext. 51.

ACCOMMODATION

SEDFORD, Conference / Courses for August. (0254) 45151.

ADVERTISING IN GUARDIAN PERSONAL

WHAT YOU NEED TO KNOW STYLES AND RATES

STYLE 1: This is a LINEAGE advertisement. It costs 20p per line, with a minimum size of two lines. There are approximately four words per line.

STYLE 2: This style is as above with the addition of one line of white space above and below to draw further attention to the advertisement. The minimum size for this style is four lines.

STYLE 3: This style is as above with the addition of one line of white space above and below to draw further attention to the advertisement. The minimum size for this style is four lines.

STYLE 4: This style is as above with the addition of one line of white space above and below to draw further attention to the advertisement. The minimum size for this style is four lines.

THIS IS A CLASSIFIED DISPLAY ADVERTISEMENT. It is contained within its own distinctive border and has the same minimum size as the other styles. It may be used in Classified Display, which costs 25p per single column centimetre.

MAXIMUMS: Six columns per line, with a minimum size of two lines. There are approximately four words per line.

DISCOUNTS: For every five consecutive insertions booked there is a further discount given. For example, 10 insertions at 20p per line would cost 18p per line.

HOW TO BOOK: For expert advice on how to get the most from your advertisement, please contact our advertising department on 01-633 3333.

READERS: The Guardian Classified Advertisements are published in the Guardian newspaper on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday. They are also published in the Guardian magazine on Sunday.

KEYS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS: These notices are published in the Guardian newspaper on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday. They are also published in the Guardian magazine on Sunday.

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ANNOUNCEMENTS

Liverpool Institute High School for Girls. To mark the closure of the Liverpool Institute High School for Girls, the school is holding a series of events. Details are available from: THE SECRETARY, BLACKBURN PLACE, LIVERPOOL L8 7TF.

HEALTH AND FITNESS

ARE YOU DEPRESSED? ARE YOU AFRAID? ARE YOU LONELY? READ "THE BOOK" by Dr. J. W. Wilson. Available from: 60, St. James's Place, London. Price 25p postage and packing.

DUST MITES

Dust mites may be a cause of asthma, eczema, rhinitis and other allergic diseases. New IGMS Room Spray kills dust mites easily, safely, and effectively. For leaflet, send stamp to: Sweetwater Organisation Ltd., 2 Mount Place, Lewes, Sussex.

REMORTGAGES

Building Society Rates Release the cost of your mortgage. 2-9 Oxford Road, Manchester. Tel: 061-444 4444, 061-989 8188.

LOCAL ENTERPRISE WEEK

MAY 15-24. SEE SMALL BUSINESS GUARDIAN ON MAY 31.

FOR SALE

WIMBORNE, CATH. Church, 1000 sq. ft. of land, 1000 sq. ft. of building. Tel: 01258 3333.

SHARE A FLAT

STOCKWELL. Very large building, 1000 sq. ft. of land, 1000 sq. ft. of building. Tel: 01-733 3333.

TUITION

WOLVERHAMPTON. Home Study, 1000 sq. ft. of land, 1000 sq. ft. of building. Tel: 01-733 3333.

EPICURE

GLYNESBOROUGH. Theatrical, 1000 sq. ft. of land, 1000 sq. ft. of building. Tel: 01-733 3333.

SERVICES

CV's Professionally compiled and written. Tel: 01-733 3333.

MUSIC

MANCHESTER. L. LANE & SON, New and second-hand. Tel: 01-733 3333.

LECTURES & MEETINGS

NALGO Insurance Association Limited. Annual General Meeting. To be held on Friday, June 7, 1985, at 11.00 a.m. from St. James's Church, London. Burial in the churchyard. Friends are invited to attend.

WANTED

WIMBORNE TICKETS WANTED. Tel: 01-733 3333.

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SUMMER WARDROBE

Schmoocks. Different and Useful. Spring collection. Tel: 01-733 3333.

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